

هنا صوت القوم

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1974

Established 1887

## Plans Reportedly Captured

### Wilson Outlines IRA Plot To Seize Areas in Belfast

By Alvin Shuster  
LONDON, May 13 (NYT).—The British government announced today that it had uncovered a plot by the Irish Republican Army for an extended campaign of terror in Belfast, including the seizure of key areas.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson said in the House of Commons that the plans seized by security forces in Belfast included orders to IRA commanders, maps, a draft proclamation to Ulster's population and the targets, including television stations and newspaper offices.

"An apparent IRA operation of potentially great danger has been brought to light," he said.

It was an unusual announcement by the government here, which often has left such disclosures to the army and police headquarters in Belfast. But Mr. Wilson, who said he had no doubts about the authenticity of the plans, decided on the disclosure in an apparent effort to dramatize the problems faced by the government in trying to bring peace to the British province.

He said, for example, that he would like to see the documents made public in other countries "where Britain's record, under successive governments, has not been fully understood." This was an implied reference to the United States, where Irish Roman Catholic groups have contributed funds to the IRA and where there has been some criticism of British policy in Ulster.

The British are under renewed criticism for some abuses by British soldiers in handling IRA prisoners and suspects being held without trial.

In Norway, the European Commission of Human Rights of the Council of Europe has been hearing evidence on the behavior of the security forces in Ulster. The charges against the British now being investigated by the commission's 15 eminent international lawyers were brought by the Republic of Ireland.

The documents revealed by Mr. Wilson today apparently were found in a raid Friday on the apartment in Belfast of Brendan Hughes, the Belfast leader of the Provisional wing of the IRA, who was arrested. One of his key aides was also arrested and arms and ammunition were later seized in raids on apartments nearby.

Mr. Wilson said the goal of the plot was to "disrupt the political advance and reduce the flagging fortunes" of the IRA. The outlawed terrorists, who are fighting for the unification of the predominantly Protestant Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic, which is mostly Catholic, are also struggling to sabotage the political arrangement in Ulster for sharing power between Catholics and Protestants.

According to Mr. Wilson, the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Lisbon Leader Warns Foes of Africa Truce

BEIRA, Mozambique, May 13 (Reuters).—Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, defense chief in Portugal's new junta, ended a peace mission in Mozambique today by warning rival political groups not to hamper efforts for a truce with guerrillas who are seeking independence. Gen. Gomes left for another troubled Portuguese territory, Angola, on the way back to Lisbon.

Meanwhile, in Algiers, spokesmen for guerrillas in a third African territory under Lisbon rule, Portuguese Guinea, said that they were willing to negotiate with the new junta if it granted independence to other African holdings, and recognized the independence that the guerrillas proclaimed last September for Portuguese Guinea, which they call Guinea-Bissau.

The statement by the executive committee of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands (PAIGC) said that PAIGC had always called for negotiations for a peaceful settlement of its 11-year-old conflict.

As a precondition for negotiating with the junta, it demanded not only Portuguese recognition of Guinea-Bissau, but also the right of its people, of the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique and Angola to self-determination. And it demanded that the junta's armed forces in Guinea-Bissau end all operations against the people there.

The statement released in Algiers was dated May 6 with the notation that it had been issued then in a Guinea-Bissau province by PAIGC, which claims control of three-quarters of Portuguese Guinea's territory.

'Africanization' Policy

Since the May 6 date attributed to the statement, the Lisbon junta's representative in the territory has proclaimed a policy of "real and genuine decolonization" through the "Africanization of Guinea," with Africans being promoted to key jobs in the territory.

Gen. Costa Gomes, considered the No. 2 man in the junta which took power April 25 and instituted a conciliatory attitude toward African rebels, spent three days in Mozambique. His last stop, here in Beira, a port which is the territory's second largest city, was marked by violence by both whites and blacks.

Before his arrival by plane from northern Mozambique last evening, blacks reportedly beat up some whites and other violence was avoided only by the intervention of police and soldiers. Blacks stoned cars and raced through streets in an outburst after a political rally in the African neighborhood. A rally leader said that extremist whites had invaded the area, touching off the outburst.

Gen. Costa Gomes was greeted at the Beira airport by thousands of whites shouting "Down with Frelimo"—the guerrillas' Front for the Liberation of Mozambique. A large sign in the crowd proclaimed: "Mozambique is Ours and We Will Defend It to the Last Man."

The general made his way through the airport without incident (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Gap in Public, Reported Sick, Not in Disfavor

SAIGON, May 13.—A private communication from diplomatic sources in Hanoi has confirmed that North Vietnamese Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, who is about 62, received medical treatment in the Soviet Union recently. It was indicated that he has not totally recovered from a serious ailment.

Gen. Giap dropped from public view about six months ago. After reportedly returning from Moscow early this month, he reappeared in public last Tuesday at Hanoi ceremonies commemorating his 1954 defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu.

There has been no explanation in Hanoi of his disappearance from public view. Nor has there been any public indication that his influence has waned, except for the recent promotion of Van Tien Dung, army chief of staff, to four-star general. Previously, Gen. Giap had been the only North Vietnamese with that rank.

At last week's ceremony, Gen. Giap appeared to have lost about 15 pounds and did not seem robust. It was reported. Before his Soviet trip, he had looked slightly overweight, it was said.

© Los Angeles Times.

### Many Marchers Protest Tax Plan In Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, May 13 (UPI).—In a rare anti-government demonstration, tens of thousands of workers today staged walkouts and a mass meeting outside parliament to demand the resignation of Premier Poul Hartung's Liberal minority government because of its economic policies.

Parliamentary sources said today that a new tax bill proposal, which the workers were protesting, would probably be passed by the Folketing tomorrow, enabling the government to remain in office.

Trade union and management spokesmen said that more than 30,000 workers, representing a broad spectrum of the country's industry, staged the largest demonstration in the nation to protest the tax bill.

According to police, about 40,000 workers marched on the parliament building at 1 p.m. shouting "Hartung out, Hartung out." The Communist Party, which sponsored the strike actions, said that there were 60,000 demonstrators. There were no incidents.

The tax proposal, introduced in the Folketing on Thursday, will cut direct income taxes by about 17 percent, but raise prices and sales taxes on numerous items, including tobacco, alcohol, automobiles, gasoline, electricity and household appliances by about 20 percent.

Mr. Hartung's government planned to resign Friday after four opposition parties with a majority in the Folketing threatened to reject the tax proposals. However, after Mr. Hartung won a motion of confidence, debate on the tax package was delayed until tomorrow.



Pre-divorce voters in Rome wave banners and demonstrate in celebration of victory against repealing of the law.

## Gap Now 'a Few Kilometers' Kissinger's Mediation Enters Crucial Stage

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, May 13 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's Middle East mediation effort entered an apparently crucial phase today as senior American officials reported that Israeli and Syrian differences over a new demarcation line had been reduced to "a few kilometers" in the latest discussions.

Although they were clearly encouraged by this narrowing of the gap, the officials cautioned that they were still not sure that a comprehensive troop-separation agreement could be achieved in the current round of talks.

The next 24 to 48 hours, the officials said, would probably prove decisive.

If a full agreement proves impossible, they added, the talks would be either suspended for a few weeks or continued on a technical level. A complete breakdown is now regarded by both American and Israeli officials as most unlikely.

Mr. Kissinger met for more than four hours with Israeli officials today in two sessions before and after a special meeting of the Israeli cabinet.

He is expected to go to Damascus tomorrow for talks with the Syrian leadership and return here tomorrow night.

Speaking with newsmen this evening, a senior official with the Kissinger party said that the United States had never proposed to Israel that it abandon any of the 17 civilian settlements it has established on the occupied Golan Heights. Three of the kibbutzim are within a few miles of the 1967 cease-fire line and their fate has become a major political issue here.

The official said that the United States understood, and Syria tacitly accepted, the fact that it would be "politically unthinkable" for an Israeli government to abandon any of the settlements at this point.

As a result, the official said, the three settlements closest to the cease-fire line constituted the "outer limits" to which the Israelis could be expected to withdraw.

He left newsmen with the impression that the two sides were very close to agreement on a demarcation line that would differ only slightly from the cease-fire line that went into effect after the 1967 war.

Israel reportedly has agreed to "straighten out" that line in Syria's favor in several spots. In exchange for the right to retain at least one of its positions on Mount Hermon.

The American official also said that while formal agreement had been reached on no part of the proposed troop-separation pact, "broad areas" of understanding had emerged from the negotiations. These are understood to include the following:

- The establishment of a demilitarized zone between the two front lines. The principle has been agreed upon, but the width of the zone has not.
- United Nations supervision. A UN presence has been agreed upon, but the exact size and role of the force has not.
- The creation of "limited-forces zones" on either side of the demilitarized zone. Both sides favor such zones, in which the number of troops and type of equipment would be limited, but differences remain on the details, including how deep the zones should be.

The officials also conceded that the United States had expressed its willingness to both sides to assist in the supervision of the agreement.

The question of the Israeli settlements on the Golan has become an increasingly sensitive one here as the negotiations have continued. Protests, demonstrations and hunger strikes have been staged on a daily basis outside the premier's office. A noisy group of placard-waving opponents of withdrawal greeted Mr. Kissinger tonight as he emerged from his second meeting with the government's negotiating team.

White House Optimistic

WASHINGTON, May 13 (UPI).—President Nixon studied cables from Mr. Kissinger today and the White House expressed hope for an agreement on a Syria-Israel cease-fire.

## Cairo Rejects Qadhafi Note; Egypt-Libya Breach Widens

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, May 13 (WP).—Fresh insults to the Egyptian leadership from Libya's Col. Moammar Qadhafi appeared today to have ruined a weekend reconciliation mission to Cairo by Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud.

The strange spectacle of Maj. Jalloud, trying to win Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo while Col. Qadhafi was publicly denouncing the Egyptian leader in Tripoli yesterday fanned speculation of a building power struggle within the Libyan regime.

It also further soured the Egyptians on "Colonel Unity," as Col. Qadhafi is sardonically called in Cairo. An Egyptian spokesman reacted sharply today to the new blasts from Tripoli, saying Egypt rejected "these contradictory stands."

Maj. Jalloud, in his first attempt to bring a new look to Libya's often erratic foreign policy, called on Mr. Sadat yesterday in what Egyptian sources said was an effort to ease the severely strained relations between the two neighboring Arab countries.

But within minutes after he left Cairo to fly home, the radio in Tripoli broadcast the text of a cable from Col. Qadhafi to Mr. Sadat, declaring that Egypt and Libya were suffering "not from a crisis of relations but a crisis of ethics."

The message demanded to know when Mr. Sadat would adopt the "village ethics" of truth and sincerity that he has praised. Col. Qadhafi gave the same message orally to the Egyptian military attaché, who flew to Cairo last night to see Mr. Sadat.

Egypt's official Middle East News Agency today quoted a "responsible Egyptian source" that "Cairo rejects the form and content of both the cable and the message, and had it known in good time about these contradictory stands its attitude would have been different."

Maj. Jalloud's mission, and Col. Qadhafi's response to it, reinforced speculation among Arab affairs analysts here that a serious split has developed within the ruling Revolutionary Command Council over Col. Qadhafi's frequent attacks on other Arab leaders.

A well-informed Arab diplomatic source said today (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Humanitarianism vs. Inflation

### U.S. Is Facing Hard Decision on Food Aid

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 13 (NYT).—The U.S. government is slowly approaching an agonizing decision on whether to give away more food to nations approaching starvation at the risk of starting a new surge of food prices at home.

Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz recognizes the problems involved but does not believe they are imminent because of the enormous American harvest in prospect for this year.

Mr. Butz said in an interview that larger crops would permit some increase in "food aid" in the next 12 months, above what had been planned, without any important impact on domestic prices. Other officials are less confident, particularly in the light of the possibility that India may make large requests for food.

In the background is Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who favors more food aid for foreign policy as well as humanitarian purposes. No immediate decisions are expected.

The problem arises because of a radical change in the U.S. agricultural situation in the last two years. It was relatively easy in 1966 and 1967 to give vast food aid to India because there were large government stocks of wheat and other foods. Now, those stocks have disappeared. For the first time in more than two decades, there are virtually no government-held reserve stocks.

This means that any additional food aid above the relatively modest amount of \$1 billion planned for the fiscal year beginning July 1 would require the government to go into grain markets as a buyer. The effect would be to raise prices, or at least to check a downward movement of prices.

There has been a dramatic decline in the prices of all the main farm crops and products since late February. Wheat, for example, has dropped from above \$6 to less than \$3.50 a bushel in trading in the commodity markets, in anticipation of the huge 1974 harvest. These declines—which include corn, soybeans, cattle and hogs—hold out the major hope for a slowing of the nation's inflation later this year.

There's no doubt that the situation poses a grave potential dilemma, said Gary Stevens, the member of the President's Council of Economic Advisors who deals with agricultural matters and who emphasized the crucial importance of food prices to the general level of consumer prices this year and next.

Mr. Stevens supports Mr. Butz's view that some additional aid will be possible above what had been planned. But he adds, "It all depends on the magnitude."

There have been some estimates that India alone may need (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Blow to Church, Parties

### Italians Vote to Retain Divorce Law, 59%-41%

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, May 13 (NYT).—Final returns of a two-day referendum, announced tonight, showed a strong majority of Italians wanting to retain the nation's divorce statute.

With more than 32 million valid ballots cast, 59.1 percent approved of the law that introduced divorce in November, 1970, and 40.9 percent demanded repeal of that law.

The tally showed 19,093,929 votes in favor of the divorce law and 13,188,184 votes opposed.

The outcome of the referendum proved that, culturally, the greater part of Italy wanted freedom of choice, if not liberal lifestyles. Politically, the result of the vote appeared to mark a shift to the left that may affect the present government.

Defeat for Church

The referendum returns represented a stunning defeat for the church hierarchy, which had consistently opposed divorce in this overwhelmingly Roman Catholic country, and for the dominant Christian Democratic party, which had transformed the drive for repeal of the divorce law into a crusade against "permissiveness," with strong political overtones.

The 3-to-2 defeat of the anti-divorce camp was a blow to the prestige of former Premier Amintore Fanfani, secretary and a top leader of the Christian Democratic party. Mr. Fanfani, 68, had committed himself thoroughly to the campaign for repeal early this year and gave many anti-divorce speeches at rallies throughout the country.

Tonight, Mr. Fanfani said in a statement that the people had pronounced themselves freely, a right that his party had always defended.

Mr. Fanfani declared that the Christian Democrats would continue cooperating with other democratic forces for the solution of Italy's grave problems.

While the state television network broadcast Mr. Fanfani's statement, many thousands of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### How Italy Voted

For divorce: 19,093,929 or 59.1%  
Against: 13,188,184 or 40.9%  
Totals based on all 69,728 voting districts.

## Top Democrats Oppose Resignation by Nixon

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 13 (WP).—Senate Democratic leaders today came out strongly against calls for President Nixon to resign at this time, warning that it could create a generation of polarization and recriminations if Mr. Nixon stepped down before charges against him are proved through the impeachment process of the courts.

"Resignation is not the answer," the majority leader, Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said. "This nation is going through a purgatory of sorts at present, but out of this turmoil will come a better United States... This is the time to keep cool, the evidence must be forthcoming."

The Senate Democratic whip, Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said, "If the President were to resign due to such pressures as are now engulfing the country, and by so doing terminate the impeachment inquiry now under way in the House, a significant portion of our citizens would feel that the President had been driven from office by his political enemies. The question of guilt or innocence would never be fully resolved."

"The country would remain polarized, more so than it is to begin with, and confidence in government would remain unrestored," Sen. Byrd also warned that the U.S. constitutional system is not a parliamentary system where a government can be swept from office by a "flashfire of public opinion," and he said that if Mr. Nixon were forced out before charges against him were proved, "this would change our system from one of fixed tenure to one in which a president would remain in office only by popular approval."

Wins Warm Praise

The statements by the Democratic leaders made on the Senate floor in an exchange initiated by Sen. Byrd won warm praise from some Republicans. James Allen, D-Ala., Carl Curtis, R-Neb., Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., and William Scott, R-Va.

"Let's be fair, let's be fair," Sen. Curtis shouted. "Time will show, of course, that there is a lot of hot air to" charges of bribery of the President and other accusations. Sen. Thurmond said: "It is difficult for me to understand why people demand resignation. President Nixon has said 'I'm not guilty... If he's not guilty, why should he resign?'"

The position of Sen. Byrd and Sen. Mansfield runs counter to the demands of several Republicans in the last few days, including Senators Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania, Milton Young of North Dakota and Marlow Cook of Kentucky and House GOP leaders John Rhodes of Arizona and John Anderson of Illinois, that Mr. Nixon at least give thought to whether he ought to resign.

Behind the Byrd and Mansfield position lies a fear on the part of many Democrats that a presidential resignation, unless accompanied by a confession of some guilt or a legal proceeding nailing down guilt on some major charge, would allow Republicans to charge that Mr. Nixon had been humiliated unjustly from office by his enemies on purely political grounds.

Press Accused

This would lead to prolonged recrimination and hurt both the nation and their party, many Democrats feel. As if to justify these fears, Sen. Curtis accused the press of trying to stampede Mr. Nixon into resignation with unproven allegations.

Sen. Byrd indicated that he would not necessarily object to resignation at some point, perhaps before a final Senate trial began but not at any point until the House has acted on the charges.

"There may very well come a time when the evidence and the circumstances are such that consideration of resignation would be justified," he said. "My concern now goes to demands for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## High Court Rules Wiretaps Under Mitchell Violated Law

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 13 (NYT).—The Supreme Court, ruling that the Justice Department has consistently violated the law, today invalidated hundreds of anti-crime wiretap authorizations.

In a unanimous ruling, the high court found that former Attorney General John Mitchell did not follow the requirements of the 1968 Crime Control Act, which specifies that the attorney general himself or a specifically designated assistant attorney general approve the requests.

Instead, the authorizations were signed by Mr. Mitchell's executive assistant.

The action will upset the narcotics and gambling prosecutions of about 1,400 persons whose cases have been stalled in various courts awaiting a ruling on whether the wiretap evidence can be used.

"Plainly Enough..."

Justice Byron White, speaking for the court, held that "plainly enough, the executive assistant is neither the attorney general nor a specially designated assistant attorney general."

He rejected Justice Department arguments that the actions were a "harmless error" and that the law vests all the department's functions in the attorney general, who then delegates them. The court ruled that the law in this case is specific.

"It is apparent that Congress desired to centralize and limit this authority where it was feasible to do so, a desire easily implemented in the federal establishment by confining the authority to approve wiretap applications to the attorney general or a designated assistant attorney general," Justice White said.

History of Act

"To us, it appears wholly at odds with the scheme and history of the act to construe [it] to permit the attorney general to delegate his authority at will, whether it be to his executive assistant or to any officer in the department other than an assistant attorney general."

The administration had argued that the executive assistant's approval of wiretap applications was consistent with the procedures laid down in the 1960 law. Even if his approval were not lawful, the administration con-

## Navy Anti-Missile Gun Has Mixed-Up Mind of Its Own

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP).—The Navy's new, self-firing anti-missile gun got so confused in its first test that it threatened to sink Santa Barbara Island and a friendly ship, according to the General Accounting Office.

The radar-controlled gun registered the island as a fast-moving target, according to the report, released yesterday by Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis.

The yards-a-second speed was censured out of the public copy but Mr. Aspin said a classified version showed the gun thought Santa Barbara Island "was a very fast island." During another test, the gun "trapped, locked on and declared as a threat" the Navy destroyer Hollister, the GAO said.

It said the incidents occurred during initial testing off the California coast between January and March of the new Phalanx anti-missile gun.

The Phalanx is essentially a "last-ditch defense" to shoot down enemy missiles headed for its ship, the GAO said. It said the Phalanx also can fire on planes and other ships.

The GAO said the tendency to lock onto ships in its area warrants considerable attention "when it is considered that a Phalanx-equipped ship may be part of a multi-ship task force."

The problem, the GAO indicated, is that clutter from radar reflections off large objects makes the gun think it has an enemy target.

"Certainly, we have no urgent requirement for an automatic gun that attacks islands and friendly ships," Mr. Aspin said.



## Canal May Ruin Bird Refuge

## Dutch Plan Challenges EEC To Live Up to Ecology Stand

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, May 13 (IHT).—The preservation of one of Europe's largest bird sanctuaries—the Dollard region of northeast Holland—has presented the European Economic Community's environment policy with its first major challenge.

Preservationists in all nine EEC countries have asked the EEC Executive Commission to intervene in an attempt to prevent the Dutch government from building a canal to carry waste through the area. Such a canal, they say, will "have disastrous consequences for millions of breeding and migratory birds and seriously damage the ecological balance of the area."

Questions about the proposal are to be put to the European Parliament in Luxembourg this week. The Dollard area is also a major breeding ground for fish, especially sole, and the fish will also be affected if the canal and related land reclamation go ahead.

About 75 percent of the avocet and spotted redshank population in Northern Europe is threatened by the scheme, as are the white-fronted goose, the teal, gray plover and gray-lag goose. Behind these obscure names, which are best known to specialists, lies the basic question of whether the EEC's environment policy can be made to work.

This policy was adopted by the EEC Council of Ministers in November and specifically includes provision for the protection of birds. The commission is now being asked whether it is "willing to urge the Netherlands government, without delay, to choose an alternative solution."

The matter has been made more controversial because an alternative scheme to the canal, prepared by a Dutch engineering firm—recommending an inland pumping station instead—is known to exist, although the Netherlands government refuses to publish it.

A Dollard Committee has so far been unable to get any response from the Dutch government. The committee members are depressed because construction work on the first phase of the project—building of locks and sluices—has begun.

But the preservationists say the pumping station would still be cheaper despite this initial expenditure.

So far there has been no commission response, beyond the acknowledgement that EEC member nations are committed "in principle" to an environmental action program.

## Top EEC Official Holds U.K. Talks

LONDON, May 13 (Reuters).—François-Xavier Ortoli, president of the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community, conferred today with leaders of the Labor government, which on June 4 is to give the EEC detailed proposals for a renegotiation of the terms of Britain's EEC membership.

British officials said that Mr. Ortoli's daylong talks—including sessions with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan and others—were confidential and that no press statement would be issued. The one-day visit was Mr. Ortoli's first since the Wilson administration took office in early March.

## Mitterrand, Giscard Get New Backing

PARIS, May 13 (Reuters).—The two French presidential candidates picked up new strands of support today as Valéry Giscard d'Estaing kept just ahead of François Mitterrand in their race to the finish line on Sunday.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the conservative finance minister who knocked Gaullist contender Jacques Chaban-Delmas out of the race, received the backing of Jean-Marie Le Pen, an extreme rightist, first-round candidate, while Mr. Mitterrand won the endorsement of the ecology candidate, René Dumont.

Mr. Dumont and Mr. Le Pen between them won only 2 percent of the first-round presidential vote on May 5.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, taking a day off after a weekend of campaigning, finally saw in writing the grudging support of Mr. Chaban-Delmas, who in the past has merely asked his supporters to oppose Mr. Mitterrand.

In a newspaper interview today, Mr. Chaban-Delmas added: "Since Mr. Mitterrand has taken intolerable risks, what other way is there to block his progress than to vote for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing?"

Mr. Mitterrand returned to the campaign trail today with rallies in eastern France at Bar-le-Duc and Nancy, the Lorraine capital, which has become the political bastion of the Radical party leader, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber.

In two new opinion polls released yesterday, one showed the two candidates in a 50-50 tie, while the other gave the finance minister a 51.5-to-48.5 percent lead. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's three-point lead in the poll carried by the newspaper Le Figaro reflected opinion after Friday night's television debate, seen by 30 million French viewers.

## U.S. Confronts Hard Choice On Food for Hungry Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

to import five million tons or more of food grain, mainly wheat, because of a poor crop and, now in addition, a shortage of fertilizer for the next crop. This would amount to nearly 10 percent of the expected record U.S. wheat crop, although this country would presumably not be the only source of the food.

Mr. Butz, while confident for the year ahead, does not dismiss the problem, particularly in the light of the continued growth of the world population.

## Tugs at Heartstrings

"Food tugs at your heartstrings," he said. "I am positive that our body politic is not going to permit starvation any place on earth, no matter what people may think about other aspects of foreign aid."

Any nation can buy U.S. food for dollars at any time. The problem is that some are running out of dollars and other hard

currencies, in part because of the jump in the price of the oil they import. About 30 countries with a population of nearly one billion—newly termed the Fourth World—have been identified by the World Bank and others as particularly hard hit by higher prices for oil, food and fertilizer.

Mr. Butz will be a hard bargainer if some of these nations ask for food on what amounts to a giveaway basis. He pointed out that "hunger is relative—if your ladder is empty, you cut back some." He and the Agency for International Development, which administers foreign aid, will also take a close look at how a requesting nation is spending its available dollars.

Mr. Butz also emphasized strongly his view that other wealthy nations, even if they are not themselves food exporters, should share part of the burden through such devices as the world food program of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.



ROYAL RECEPTION—King Hussein of Jordan bows a greeting to Generalissimo Francisco Franco in Madrid after the king arrived for two days of official talks.

## Asked Not to Obstruct Peace Drive

## Mozambique Rivals Get Junta Aide's Plea

(Continued from Page 1)

physical interference by the crowd and drove to the governor's palace. There, he attempted to use a loudspeaker to address another crowd of several thousand, but was shouted down.

Five Africans and a white person were reported injured yesterday.

Calm was restored today. The district governor, Guerra Corujo, published in a local newspaper an appeal for peace in an "extremely grave situation."

Gen. Costa Gomes said at a news conference: "I think that events like yesterday's result from the suppression of public life." He predicted that "soon . . . people will find a point of balance which will allow all to express themselves freely in future elections."

Backing up his forecast of an easing of tensions, he said that he had had informal contacts with backers of Frelimo during his stay in Mozambique's largest city, Lourenço Marques, on Friday and Saturday.

During his Mozambique visit, Gen. Costa Gomes urged Frelimo to accept the Lisbon junta's proposal for truce negotiations: in the spirit of a "brotherly embrace."

Before his departure for Luanda, Angola, the general issued an airport statement declaring that he had succeeded in explaining some of the junta's aims to the people of Mozambique, and he believed that they now have a new approach to the territory's problems.

But he also said that the Lisbon government was worried by the emergence of a small number of people here who have "decided to create an emotional atmosphere which would not be propitious for the aim of absolute multiracial harmony which is indispensable to a new way of life for the Portuguese world."

He declared that the aims of such people were against peace and against the goals of the armed forces which initiated the coup in Lisbon.

He said he hoped that such people would realize the error of

their present approach and would be won over to the junta's program of peaceful negotiations toward a federated status for Portuguese holdings in Africa.

The general confirmed that a Soviet-made Strela ground-to-air missile hit a military DC-3 aircraft flying over northern Mozambique last week.

Military sources said that the heat-seeking missile only slightly damaged the plane, which continued on its flight, carrying foreign military attaches on a tour.

At a briefing for journalists yesterday, military spokesmen said that there had been no noticeable change in Frelimo tactics since the coup, and that guerrilla activities last week left at least nine dead in Mozambique.

Unconfirmed reports in Beira last night said that three railroad workers had been injured when a train was blown up by a landmine on the Beira-Tete line yesterday.

Civil Rule Readied

LISBON, May 13 (Reuters).—Gen. Antonio de Spínola, head of the seven-man junta, today was completing the makeup of a civilian provisional government and preparing to take over Wednesday as president, informed sources said.

The civil administration's main tasks would be to arrange for the holding of free elections within a year and to seek an end to colonial wars, the sources said.

## Italians Endorse Divorce Law In Referendum, 59% to 41%

(Continued from Page 1)

leftist Romans held an impromptu victory celebration in the Piazza Navona.

The immediate result of the vote—the first nationwide yes-no poll since the monarchy was ousted in 1946—is that state courts may go on dissolving marriages the way they have been doing for more than three years. So far, 66,641 divorce decrees—in a population of 55 million—have been granted. The number of new petitions for divorce seems to have fallen off lately.

The outcome of the referendum proved that Pope Paul VI, who had deplored the introduction of divorce in 1970, and the Italian Bishops' Conference, which had urged Catholics to vote for repeal, did not muster enough influence to induce a majority of Italians to put the clock back.

Spain remains the only major European country where divorce is prohibited.

The Interior Ministry said tonight that the turnout of voters yesterday and today was 88.1 percent of the electorate. This was only slightly lower than the 88.5 percent turnout in the last parliamentary elections two years ago.

The anti-divorce forces obtained a lower percentage of votes than the only two parties that recommended repeal—the Christian Democrats and the neo-Fascists—won in the 1972 elections, when they together got 47.5 percent of the total popular vote.

The fact that the Christian Democratic party, Italy's strongest political group, seemed in effect to be allied with the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement is

considered a reason for the poor showing of the anti-divorce camp.

Leftist Christian Democrats have all along been known to be unhappy over Mr. Fanfani's decision to involve the party deeply in the divorce battle, side by side with the neo-Fascist movement.

The Christian Democratic leader's setback is expected to cause bitter recriminations within his faction.

This almost inevitably will have repercussions on the cohesion of the eight-week-old government of Premier Mariano Rumor. The referendum campaign split the cabinet. While the premier's own Christian Democrats were advocating repeal of the divorce law, the three other parties backing Mr. Rumor—Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans—were for divorce.

The divorce law was also defended by the Communists, Italy's second strongest party, and the Liberals, an anti-Communist, conservative force.

Throughout the referendum campaign, the Communist party clearly sought to avoid a confrontation with the church. The Communist leadership has for some time avowedly been trying to strike a deal with the Christian Democrats that would eventually give it a share of power in the national government.

The neo-Fascist movement went all out to represent the battle against divorce as an anti-Communist crusade. This strategy appears to have backfired.

A preliminary analysis of returns shows that the South disappointed the hopes of the anti-divorce front to find major support in that poor and backward part of Italy. The turnout of voters in southern Italy and the two big islands, Sicily and Sardinia, was the lowest in the nation, and the pro-divorce vote there was heavy.

But in Naples, the anti-divorce forces carried the day. The neo-Fascist movement is strong in that city.

The number of women who were on the voting rolls exceeded that of men by 1.7 million. The female vote is thought to have had a weighty part in the victory of the pro-divorce forces.

Pope Paul personally kept aloof from most of the divorce battle, but on Friday publicly lauded the Italian church hierarchy for its anti-divorce stand.

## Silva Mind Control in Paris

A scientifically-based system that dramatically frees the innate powers of your mind, increasing concentration, memory, intuition and creativity; and enables relief of tension, headaches and migraines and control of diet and smoking habits.

Free introductory lectures: 8 PM, Wednesday, May 15 and 22; course begins May 24, Pershing Hall, 49 Rue Pierre-Charron, information telephone Paris 357-17-61.

## Despite U.S. Comeback

## Russia Still Has Big Mideast Stake

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, May 13 (NYT).—In spite of the rising tide of American influence in Egypt, the Soviet Union's assets in the Arab world remain large and numerous.

Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's role in the Israeli-Syrian negotiations is regarded as a sign that the Russians intend to protect these assets and to meet the U.S. challenge, but without going so far as to endanger détente with Washington.

Western diplomats are convinced that Mr. Gromyko, who has been dwarfed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger until now, will come into his own again when the Geneva Conference convenes and takes up the fundamental political issues, including the Palestinians, security in the area and final boundaries.

The Russians have endorsed the Arab position on all three issues. The United States, by contrast, may once more find it difficult to exert the kind of pressure on Israel needed to bring about a settlement that the Arabs would accept.

## Friendship Treaty

President Anwar Sadat, in his recent attacks on Moscow, was careful to refrain from any hint at renunciation of the Soviet-Egyptian Friendship Treaty of 1971.

The crux of that treaty, as an Egyptian diplomat recently put it, is mutual consideration. He added that it was about two years since Mr. Sadat had met Leonid Brezhnev and that, if there were to be a meeting, it was the Soviet leader's turn to make the journey.

Egyptian sources have left no doubt that Mr. Sadat would like an Egyptian-Soviet summit conference this summer. Nothing could please the President more than playing host within a brief time to both Mr. Brezhnev and President Nixon. In spite of all the uncertainties of Watergate, the Egyptians are going ahead with preparations for a Nixon visit in June.

Egypt was the cornerstone of the Soviet presence in the Middle East for nearly two decades. The cornerstone became wobbly when Mr. Sadat expelled 15,000 to 20,000 Soviet military experts, pilots and missile men in July, 1972, and it crumbled with Mr. Kissinger's first visit in November, when Mr. Sadat began to rely on Washington for both peace and reconstruction.

## Attention Shifted

As their position weakened in Egypt, the Russians focused their attention on Syria and Iraq. They built up the Syrian armed forces and, after the October war, made up for Syrian losses with more and better weapons. By contrast, Mr. Sadat is still waiting six months later for an answer to a request for arms.

But Syria and Iraq are no compensation for the loss of Egypt, which by virtue of its location, size and population remains the kingpin in the Arab world.

The Soviet presence has always been discreet. Even in the heyday of Soviet influence here, few Egyptians ever saw a uniformed Soviet officer or sailor.

According to a U.S. estimate, there are only about 100 Soviet military experts left in Egypt, including professors at military academies. Syria and Iraq are believed to have many more military advisers, although nowhere near the number they reached in Egypt before July, 1972.

The Russians are still helping Egypt in such major projects as the iron and steel plant in Helwan, an aluminum industry, land reclamation and electrification.

## Cairo Rebuffs Qadhafi Note

(Continued from Page 1)

matic source, recently in Tripoli, reports that the move last month by the 11-member command council to relieve Col. Qadhafi of his "ceremonial and administrative duties" was in fact an effort to move him out of the foreign policy sphere.

According to this source, who has good contacts on the council, Maj. Mustafa Khaznabi, who is in charge of civilian intelligence, is the leader of the faction that wants improved relations with other Arab countries. Maj. Jaloud, who has been close to Col. Qadhafi, reportedly is taking a middle position and is carefully watching the embryonic power struggle.

Col. Qadhafi remains in charge of the army and thus is still the strongest single personality within the regime.

Maj. Jelloud will undertake another major foreign policy initiative tomorrow by beginning top-level talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow. Libya apparently hopes to forge an alliance to try to block Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's peace bid in the Middle East.

**HOTEL CORHAM**  
The New Personal Hotel in New York  
Just 1 block from the U.N. Hilton  
Singles from \$10, Doubles from \$22 daily  
Free room, cable, color TV, bath, phone  
175 West 57 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019

tion. This involves several thousand civilian experts, according to foreign diplomats.

The fact that some of the most important industries in Egypt, Syria and Iraq use Soviet machinery and depend on Soviet spare parts is one of the strong lasting links between this area and the Soviet Union.

Industrial diversification may prove as difficult and slow as the military diversification that Mr. Sadat announced when he said that Egypt would turn to the West for additional arms.

Egypt's debt to the Soviet Union is estimated at \$15 billion to \$16 billion for both military supply and economic assistance. Syria is believed to have run up comparable debt for military equipment and technical assistance that includes a big ship being built at Taba on the Red Sea.

Iraq, the Arab country where the Soviet position probably is strongest, is estimated to be exporting 300,000 barrels of oil to the Soviet Union daily, about third of its entire production. The oil pays, at least in part, for the large quantities of Soviet military equipment that Iraq is receiving.

## Golan Fighting Continues

## Lebanon Reports 4 Civilians Killed in Israeli Air Attack

BEIRUT, May 13 (UPI).—Six Israeli Phantom fighter-bombers attacked farming communities six miles inside Lebanon today, killing four civilians, the Lebanese Defense Ministry said.

The ministry communiqué said a mother and her two children were among the dead. In addition, five children were wounded, the communiqué said.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command said its planes struck against Arab guerrilla units in southern Lebanon today. The command said the strikes were directed at guerrilla concentrations in an area known as "Fashland"—for the Fatah guerrilla organization—near the Israeli-Lebanese frontier. It said all the Israeli planes returned safely following their 20-minute mission shortly after dawn.

On the Golan Heights front, military sources said Syrian shelling continued throughout the day.

"It was about average," a source said of the shelling. "I wouldn't say it was any heavier than yesterday."

The military command said two Israeli soldiers were wounded in the artillery exchanges around Mount Hermon. They were the first Israeli casualties reported since Thursday.

Since March 12, when the daily Syrian artillery and rockets silencing the sources of enemy fire and inflicting losses, it command said.

Lebanon said the woman was killed along with her children in an attack on the village of Kfeir, hometown of the ancestors of U.S. Sen. Jami Abourezk, D-D.C.

Sen. Abourezk received a warm welcome when he visited the village last summer and inspected the former home of his grandfather. During his visit, Sen. Abourezk denounced Israeli rule on south Lebanon and said it would try to persuade the U.S. Congress to stop military and economic aid to Israel.

## U.K. Outlines An IRA Plot

(Continued from Page 1)

reported IRA documents show that the gunmen planned a "specific and calculated" campaign to stir further sectarian hatred and widespread chaos. He added that the IRA planned a "scorched earth" policy of burning houses and buildings once they were forced to withdraw from selected areas.

"The plan shows a deliberate intention to manipulate the emotions of large sections of the people by inflicting violence and hardship on them in the hope of creating a situation in which the IRA could present themselves as protectors of the Catholic population," Mr. Wilson said.

"In winning the hearts and minds in Northern Ireland," Mr. Wilson added, "the publication of these documents will help to establish what the true facts are."

Some of the documents were made public later this afternoon in Belfast, where senior army spokesmen listed some of the targets, including the city's docks, newspaper and television offices, gas supplies and telephone and post office headquarters.

"The plans revealed that community committees had already been set up with medical, welfare and public service roles to fill after the operation," an army officer said.

According to one document, the officer said, an early phase would have been to trigger a Protestant reaction to violence by setting off car bombs in Protestant areas. After the Protestants began to strike back, the officer continued, the Provisional wing of the IRA would then have the "justification" for morally defending Catholic areas.

The plan then suggested that the IRA launch attacks on Protestant areas and attempt to occupy key areas for at least a few days.

A document said that "it may be impossible to hold any area for too long" but any area vacated "must be destroyed by fire." Part of the operation also called for attempts to occupy certain British Army posts.

Army officers said the plans revealed no specific date for the start of the operation.

## Soviet Police Said To Call In Panov

LONDON, May 13 (AP).—Russian ballet dancer Valery Panov was called to a police station in Leningrad today. Friends in London said they feared for his safety.

Mr. Panov, 35, the former star of Leningrad's Kirov Ballet, has been harassed by officials for the last two years since he expressed a wish to emigrate to Israel. He was dismissed from the Kirov professionally in Russia.

Mr. Panov telephoned friends in London during the night and said he had been ordered to appear at a police station later in the day. He said that he did not know why he had been summoned.

## Democrats Do Not Want Resignation

(Continued from Page 1)

resignation of the President, for the evidence has been finally acted upon by the House.

Mr. Nixon was quoted by cabinet member today as saying that "There isn't any chance whatever" that he will resign. He said he would resign if he were Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Caspar Weinberger said Mr. Nixon made the statement in an Oval Office meeting after he raised with the President the steadily increasing drumbeat of resignation talk.

Mr. Weinberger said he expected the President would not resign, and "He said, 'Do worry. There isn't any chance that whatever.'"

Meanwhile, U.S. District Judge John Sirica said today that he will make public in about two weeks the final report by a panel of experts on the 18 1/2-hour gap in a crucial White House Watergate tape.

He made the announcement following a meeting with representatives of the White House special prosecutor Leon Jaworski and members of other legal experts.

## U.S. Bugging Hit by Court

(Continued from Page 1)

chance to show why the ad rejected.

The high court has a similar case on its docket for decision later in the term.

In other actions today Supreme Court:

Declined to review a lower court ruling which held that FBI did not have to make its files on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Refused to review a 10th circuit court ruling that the Internal Revenue Service's Corporate over about 700 documents to a prominent anti-trust attorney face a \$150,000-a-day fine.

Dismissed a challenge to Virginia law allowing alimony payments to women only.

Agreed to decide if a federal judge has the power to send persons to jail for contempt, immediately when they refuse to testify at a trial after receiving immunity from prosecution.

Let stand a lower court ruling that Rhode Island's anti-abortion law is unconstitutional. The state sought to prevent abortion by legislation that a fetus is a person from moment of conception.

Agreed to decide what states must live in the U.S. States five years before being eligible for supplemental Medicare benefits.

**IN TEHRAN**

**Sheraton has a new hotel only 10 minutes from downtown.**

Located in picturesque North Tehran, the Arya-Sheraton Hotel is only a 10-minute drive from downtown. And 15 minutes from the airport.

Olympic size pool. Dining and dancing in the rooftop Peacock Supper Club with its fantastic views of the city. Complete meeting facilities. Lobby shopping arcade with banking, travel agency and car rental services and Iranian handicrafts shop.

For immediate reservations, call U.K. Freefone 2067

Amsterdam 23.65.65	Lisbon 36.39.11
Brussels 12.30.78	London 01 436-611
Copenhagen 01 14 35 35	Madrid 222-4647
Düsseldorf 1.46.51	Milan 65.06.17
Frankfurt 29.52.91	Munich 11.98.11
Hamburg 34.24.15	Paris 25.12.63
	Stockholm 08 11 26 00

Or have your travel agent call.

**Arya-Sheraton Hotel**

SHERATON HOTELS & MOTOR INNS, A WORLDWIDE SYSTEM OF HOTELS  
AVENUE PAKHAVI AT BUJAN, TEHRAN, IRAN TELEPHONE 65 20 21

\*Based on Rls 1300 including service charge.



الشرق الأوسط

# Stations Conduct of Peterson Ervin Wants to Delay Report until Impeachment Is Settled

By Henry Eichel

CHARLOTTE, N.C., May 13 (AP)—Sen. Sam Ervin, D-S.C., said yesterday he thinks the Senate should wait until the report of the Senate Watergate committee is settled before it begins its impeachment proceedings against President Nixon.

Ervin said that he would like to see the report delayed because the committee is presently in court in an attempt to obtain five tape recordings that the White House has so far refused to turn over.

"I expect to ask the committee to consider the question of whether we ought to ask [the Senate] for further extensions of time to file the report," Sen. Ervin said.

Sen. Ervin was in Charlotte to receive an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of North Carolina here.

On the subject of Mr. Peterson, Sen. Ervin noted that the transcripts of White House conversations released earlier this month by President Nixon showed that the White House about grand jury proceedings in the Watergate case.

It is a crime to reveal what goes on before a grand jury.

"The only conclusion that you can make is that this information helped to sort of frustrate the work of the grand jury," Sen. Ervin said.

Asked what action could be taken against Mr. Peterson, Sen. Ervin said, "I'd rather not express an opinion as to what action could be taken in respect to obstruction of justice—but of course all civil officers of the United States are subject to impeachment."

Last week, Sen. Ervin said that the nomination of Earl Silbert to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia should be held up until the Senate Judiciary Committee has a chance to investigate the Justice Department's handling of the Watergate case. Mr. Silbert is the former Justice Department Watergate prosecutor.

# Civilian Attacks Mexico Plans Railroad to Link Oceans

By Marilee Simons

MEXICO CITY, May 13 (WP)—Mexico is planning to build a new railroad across the western part of the country in order to compete for international trade with the Panama Canal.

The project is still very much in the planning stages, but, once approved, it would be a major step in the development of Mexico's national railroad system.

The main argument is that the Panama Canal is rapidly approaching the saturation point already proving too narrow for the largest oil tankers and cargo ships.

In 1970, the U.S. Inter-Oceanic Study Commission reported that the canal would reach saturation in the last decade of the century and that construction of a new canal should begin 15 years earlier.

A Mexican plan calls for a double-track railroad that would have two main lines, one from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and another from the Gulf to the Atlantic.

The high cost of the project, an estimated \$1 billion dollars, is the main reason for the delay in construction of two main lines, one from the Gulf to the Pacific, and another from the Gulf to the Atlantic.

The narrowest point of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec has long been the main barrier to U.S. commercial as well as military traffic.

Before the Panama Canal was built, the isthmus, with its narrow, navigable rivers, was considered as a site for a transoceanic canal.

# Several Cities Say U.S. Shift Hails Mass Transit Projects

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, May 13 (NYT)—More than a dozen American cities have been thrown into confusion by what urban transit officials are calling a "shift" in federal policy on mass transit.

The government initially provided for cities to receive two-thirds of the cost of transit projects; the proportion was later increased by Congress to four-fifths.

Transit aid totaling \$872 million is being given cities during this fiscal year. The administration has proposed granting \$1.1 billion in the fiscal year starting July 1 and more than \$2 billion annually within four years.

Even with this proposed increase, federal officials say, available funds would fall far short of paying for the currently proposed transit projects, even if they were justified.

Work is under way on a \$3.5-billion transit line in Washington, and a start is scheduled for one in Baltimore later this year. Cities now initiating similar projects include Pittsburgh, Rochester, Buffalo, N.Y., Honolulu, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Dallas and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Denver voters have approved a \$25-million bond issue to raise the local share for a \$1.6-billion transit system; Miami voters have approved a \$120-million bond issue to start a \$1.5-billion system; Atlanta-area voters approved a sales tax now raising about \$50 million yearly to help pay for a \$1.8-billion transit line; Los Angeles voters will face a similar proposal this fall, looking toward eventual construction of a \$7-billion transit line for southern California.

ALGARVE AGENCY PRIVATE VILLA HOLIDAYS IN THE PORTUGUESE ALGARVE

Roundtrip villa holidays including regular scheduled flights from all major airports in Europe. Beautiful villas all with staff and most with their own pools. Special brochure available in each country. Personalized attention guaranteed.

BOOK THROUGH ANY OF THESE 8 RESERVATION CENTRES.

ENGLAND  
61 Brompton Road,  
London SW3  
Tel: 01-584 6211

BELGIUM  
Chaussee de Malines 353,  
1950 Kraainem,  
Brussels  
Tel: 57 47 02

HOLLAND  
Carlton House Suite 510,  
Vrijheidstraat 238,  
Amsterdam C  
Tel: 23 20 58

FRANCE  
39 Avenue de Wagram,  
75008 Paris  
Tel: 227 5820

SWITZERLAND  
Bahnhofstrasse 22,  
Zurich  
Tel: 01-27 29 30



RESTFUL RAFT—Harvard University students pilot what might be considered the sleeper in The Great Raft Race on the Charles River at Cambridge, Mass. It was no match for other unusual floating entries nor was it seen as strong competition for water beds.

# Capuchins Say Mistranslation Gave Wrong View of Celibacy

By Marjorie Hyer

WASHINGTON, May 13 (WP)—Two little words and someone who translated them incorrectly from Italian to English were blamed for sensational—but erroneous—reports that Capuchin friars around the world want to abandon their traditional vows of celibacy.

They grew out of the advice of St. Francis himself that members of the order "should not have suspicious dealings with women."

Under this "rather strict" rule, Father McCree said, a friar should confine any contacts with women to a "pastoral" role.

The 29.6 percent of the friars who rejected the bar against "every kind of intimate relationship with women" were not advocating sexual intimacy, as press reports said, Father McCree said.

"In the context of the traditional view, they are saying their relationship should be not just pastoral but that they should have personal friendships that would grow."

He conceded that it was "unfortunate" that the word "intimate" was used in the questionnaire. "But it was not in our minds that anything sexual or physical was intended," he said.

Press in New York said that the agency had asked his Rome bureau to review the matter.

ROME, April 12 (NYT)—An official canvass to obtain information on Protestant churches in Italy has caused an outcry in the Protestant community over what it terms the government's "police mentality."

The protests follow the distribution of a questionnaire by the Interior Ministry's religious section to officials in Italy's 93 provinces requesting data on the activities, membership and wealth of non-Catholic denominations.

A Protestant weekly, Nuovi Tempi, protested that "the Interior Ministry has begun card-indexing Italian Protestants."

The report said the pastors of a number of Protestant churches had been summoned to police headquarters for questioning on the long-vigilant by police officials wanting to know the exact number of church members, the hours of services and their average attendance, the assets of the church, the number of marriages in the last decade, the names of members of the church councils and information on theological schools.

To many Protestant leaders here, the canvass—and particularly the way in which it has been carried out in some places—is indicative of an unwelcome interference by the state in the affairs of non-Catholic religions.

"It is a question of the general police mentality of controlling anything that is not part of the norm," said the Rev. Giorgio Giardet, a pastor of the Waldensian Evangelical Church and editor of Nuovi Tempi.

The number of Protestants in Italy is small—about 40,000. The country's population of 56 million is overwhelmingly Catholic.

Officials at the religious section of the Interior Ministry deny that the ministry has overstepped its powers.

"It is not a police investigation. It is an ascertainment," a high official said. "The ministry has not asked for any information it did not have the right to possess."

# Portugal Starts Cholera Shots

LISBON, May 13 (AP)—Health officials ordered mass vaccinations in the city of Tavira yesterday as the number of reported cholera cases in southern Portugal's Algarve resort region rose to at least 11.

The Lisbon newspaper Diario de Noticias reported that 10 persons were hospitalized in Tavira, center of the outbreak, and another case was transferred to a Lisbon hospital.

In Tavira, about 12 miles from the Spanish border, officials banned fishing in the Tavira River and urged residents to boil drinking water.

Officials said there was no cause for alarm, but said a vaccination program for the city's 12,000 residents would begin immediately.

# India Fights Smallpox

NEW DELHI, May 13 (Reuters)—The government is rushing a million doses of smallpox vaccine by air to the state of Bihar, where about 10,000 persons have died of the disease this year, according to a government minister. Nearly 43,000 cases of smallpox have been reported in the state.

# New Difficulties Slow Desegregation in U.S.

(This is the second of two articles on U.S. racial segregation in the 20 years since the Supreme Court's landmark ruling.)

By Robert Reinhold

NEW YORK (NYT)—However complex the desegregation picture today, it is leagues away from the America of 1954. The lawyers, black and white, who argued the five Brown cases before the Supreme Court, had to walk to the railroad station in Washington to find a place to eat together. Today that would be unthinkable, even in Jackson, Miss.

"Brown was the beginning of a lot of things that changed the

United States from something like South Africa," said Jack Greenberg, one of those lawyers and now head of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Inc. "While it is important to count how many blacks and whites sit together in school and whether reading scores are up or down, that is not sufficient."

Anthony Lewis comments on the two decades since the Brown decision. Page 4.

from linguistic and ethnic barriers.

All of this occurs against a political backdrop that many black citizens find hostile to their aspirations. The Nixon administration is viewed widely as an enemy of blacks and not a few white liberal politicians have run for cover from the "busing" controversy.

"Steam is Gone"

Stanley Pottinger, assistant attorney general for civil rights,

notes that the administration has turned its back on integration, but maintains that there is little political pressure for it. "The steam is gone," he said. "The pressure on Nixon is almost zero now."

With national controversy raging over busing, what can be said about the educational and social impact of integration? The Brown decision was based not only on law but also on the testimony of psychologists and educators that separate schooling for blacks, in the court's words, "affected their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone." The implication was that desegregation would lift the low self-esteem and academic performance of blacks.

It can be argued that integration is a moral and political imperative that is right regardless of whether it "works" in terms of raising test scores. But given the social cost of bringing about mixed schools, it is perhaps fair to ask what has been gained in achievement, aspirations and racial attitudes.

No Definitive Answers

There are yet no definitive answers. Substantial desegregation has existed for only a few years, during which the schools have been buffeted by unsettling change. Given this, along with the rancorous turmoil often surrounding busing orders, it is perhaps too soon to expect major returns. And it may be years before the ultimate payoff, in college attendance and success in later life, will be apparent.

Still, some preliminary studies have been done. Although social scientists, applying different yardsticks, have quarreled over what they mean, some tentative patterns emerge:

- Desegregation appears to have a positive, albeit slight, effect on black achievement scores, but the gap between whites and blacks remains large.
- Contrary to white parents' fears, desegregation does not seem to damage white pupil performance.
- Integration generally seems to work better, for both races, if accomplished early in a child's school career.

A number of experts say the real task is to find out under what conditions desegregation works and when not. To that end, the U.S. Office of Education has commissioned the Educational Testing Service to do a \$1-million study of 183 schools judged to have achieved successful integration to find out how they did it.

Earlier Confidence

In the past, the 600 workers of the Mayor's Committee for Human Resources Development, Detroit's anti-poverty agency, and their clients had felt confident that something would save the program at the last minute.

"It was always like the cowboy hero in old Western movies. Congress came galloping along at the last minute to save us," a worker remarked.

That kind of optimism has given way to sadness and anxiety in the rickety, six-story building that has been the agency's headquarters. And now there is controversy, too—over how the agency's phase-out will be accomplished. The controversy is over such issues as union rights, vacations and civil service status. The matter could end up in court.

Simon Carney, a representative of the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees, said that his union has filed a formal complaint over forced vacations and work rights of workers who are being dropped from the city payroll because of the phase-out.

The city's Civil Service Commission has ordered those poverty workers with vacation time to take it immediately or forfeit it. There are many workers with 20 and 40 days of vacation owed to them.

Limited Seniority

The city also has ruled that persons hired directly by the agency and who did not work previously for the city have seniority dating back only to last October, Mr. Carney said. "Thus, they have no hope of being placed in other city jobs."

As Mr. Carney was being interviewed, he received a phone call informing him that the city had ordered 479 poverty workers laid off. He said: "That kills our entire union unit here at the agency. It's going to be just like this all over the country."

The closing-down of community centers—Detroit has 12—will put a special handicap on poor persons familiar with their neighborhood services, according to Doris Dedeker, deputy director of the agency. "Many of them will not find their way to the regular city agencies," she said.

# U.S. Court in Panama Jails Two Canadians

PANAMA CANAL ZONE, May 13 (Reuters)—Two Canadians have received two-year jail sentences here in connection with the second largest haul of hashish in U.S. territory.

James Hurford, 26, and Bruce Ingram, 28, both of Vancouver, pleaded guilty to importing about \$5 million worth of hashish aboard a yacht. The yacht's captain, British-born John Dale, 39, is still awaiting sentence while the fourth member of the crew, Bengt Ronn, 40, of Sweden, is scheduled for trial on May 20.

# 320-400 Missing in Peru

LIMA, Peru, May 13 (Reuters)—Panama City police of missing persons after a series of landslides in central Peru last month is between 320 and 400, Interior Minister Pedro Richter Prada said. Officials have declined to give the number of dead, although refugees from the area estimated the toll at more than 1,000.

# India Bars Talks With Rail Unions During Walkout

NEW DELHI, May 13 (Reuters)—Rail Minister L.N. Mishra tonight ruled out any resumption of wage negotiations with railroadmen while their six-day-old national strike continues.

Earlier in the day, the government rejected suggestions from the strikers that the deadlocked talks might be resumed without the prior release of arrested union leaders.

Union officials today accused the government of repression and intimidation of strikers to force them to go back to work.

Women at a large railroad housing colony were told a newsman that more than 100 men were taken from their homes this morning for refusing to return to their jobs.

Opposition members today walked out of the upper house of Parliament to protest what they described as the dictatorial and unbridled policy of the government in dealing with the railroad strike.

# 'Second Generation' Problems

# New Difficulties Slow Desegregation in U.S.

(This is the second of two articles on U.S. racial segregation in the 20 years since the Supreme Court's landmark ruling.)

By Robert Reinhold

NEW YORK (NYT)—However complex the desegregation picture today, it is leagues away from the America of 1954. The lawyers, black and white, who argued the five Brown cases before the Supreme Court, had to walk to the railroad station in Washington to find a place to eat together. Today that would be unthinkable, even in Jackson, Miss.

"Brown was the beginning of a lot of things that changed the

United States from something like South Africa," said Jack Greenberg, one of those lawyers and now head of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Inc. "While it is important to count how many blacks and whites sit together in school and whether reading scores are up or down, that is not sufficient."

Anthony Lewis comments on the two decades since the Brown decision. Page 4.

from linguistic and ethnic barriers.

All of this occurs against a political backdrop that many black citizens find hostile to their aspirations. The Nixon administration is viewed widely as an enemy of blacks and not a few white liberal politicians have run for cover from the "busing" controversy.

"Steam is Gone"

Stanley Pottinger, assistant attorney general for civil rights,

notes that the administration has turned its back on integration, but maintains that there is little political pressure for it. "The steam is gone," he said. "The pressure on Nixon is almost zero now."

With national controversy raging over busing, what can be said about the educational and social impact of integration? The Brown decision was based not only on law but also on the testimony of psychologists and educators that separate schooling for blacks, in the court's words, "affected their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone." The implication was that desegregation would lift the low self-esteem and academic performance of blacks.

It can be argued that integration is a moral and political imperative that is right regardless of whether it "works" in terms of raising test scores. But given the social cost of bringing about mixed schools, it is perhaps fair to ask what has been gained in achievement, aspirations and racial attitudes.

No Definitive Answers

There are yet no definitive answers. Substantial desegregation has existed for only a few years, during which the schools have been buffeted by unsettling change. Given this, along with the rancorous turmoil often surrounding busing orders, it is perhaps too soon to expect major returns. And it may be years before the ultimate payoff, in college attendance and success in later life, will be apparent.

Still, some preliminary studies have been done. Although social scientists, applying different yardsticks, have quarreled over what they mean, some tentative patterns emerge:

- Desegregation appears to have a positive, albeit slight, effect on black achievement scores, but the gap between whites and blacks remains large.
- Contrary to white parents' fears, desegregation does not seem to damage white pupil performance.
- Integration generally seems to work better, for both races, if accomplished early in a child's school career.

A number of experts say the real task is to find out under what conditions desegregation works and when not. To that end, the U.S. Office of Education has commissioned the Educational Testing Service to do a \$1-million study of 183 schools judged to have achieved successful integration to find out how they did it.

Earlier Confidence

In the past, the 600 workers of the Mayor's Committee for Human Resources Development, Detroit's anti-poverty agency, and their clients had felt confident that something would save the program at the last minute.

"It was always like the cowboy hero in old Western movies. Congress came galloping along at the last minute to save us," a worker remarked.

That kind of optimism has given way to sadness and anxiety in the rickety, six-story building that has been the agency's headquarters. And now there is controversy, too—over how the agency's phase-out will be accomplished. The controversy is over such issues as union rights, vacations and civil service status. The matter could end up in court.

Simon Carney, a representative of the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees, said that his union has filed a formal complaint over forced vacations and work rights of workers who are being dropped from the city payroll because of the phase-out.

The city's Civil Service Commission has ordered those poverty workers with vacation time to take it immediately or forfeit it. There are many workers with 20 and 40 days of vacation owed to them.

Limited Seniority

The city also has ruled that persons hired directly by the agency and who did not work previously for the city have seniority dating back only to last October, Mr. Carney said. "Thus, they have no hope of being placed in other city jobs."

As Mr. Carney was being interviewed, he received a phone call informing him that the city had ordered 479 poverty workers laid off. He said: "That kills our entire union unit here at the agency. It's going to be just like this all over the country."

The closing-down of community centers—Detroit has 12—will put a special handicap on poor persons familiar with their neighborhood services, according to Doris Dedeker, deputy director of the agency. "Many of them will not find their way to the regular city agencies," she said.

U.S. Court in Panama  
Jails Two Canadians

PANAMA CANAL ZONE, May 13 (Reuters)—Two Canadians have received two-year jail sentences here in connection with the second largest haul of hashish in U.S. territory.

James Hurford, 26, and Bruce Ingram, 28, both of Vancouver, pleaded guilty to importing about \$5 million worth of hashish aboard a yacht. The yacht's captain, British-born John Dale, 39, is still awaiting sentence while the fourth member of the crew, Bengt Ronn, 40, of Sweden, is scheduled for trial on May 20.

320-400 Missing in Peru

LIMA, Peru, May 13 (Reuters)—Panama City police of missing persons after a series of landslides in central Peru last month is between 320 and 400, Interior Minister Pedro Richter Prada said. Officials have declined to give the number of dead, although refugees from the area estimated the toll at more than 1,000.

India Bars Talks  
With Rail Unions  
During Walkout

NEW DELHI, May 13 (Reuters)—Rail Minister L.N. Mishra tonight ruled out any resumption of wage negotiations with railroadmen while their six-day-old national strike continues.

Earlier in the day, the government rejected suggestions from the strikers that the deadlocked talks might be resumed without the prior release of arrested union leaders.

Union officials today accused the government of repression and intimidation of strikers to force them to go back to work.

Women at a large railroad housing colony were told a newsman that more than 100 men were taken from their homes this morning for refusing to return to their jobs.

Opposition members today walked out of the upper house of Parliament to protest what they described as the dictatorial and unbridled policy of the government in dealing with the railroad strike.

# 'Second Generation' Problems New Difficulties Slow Desegregation in U.S.

(This is the second of two articles on U.S. racial segregation in the 20 years since the Supreme Court's landmark ruling.)

By Robert Reinhold

NEW YORK (NYT)—However complex the desegregation picture today, it is leagues away from the America of 1954. The lawyers, black and white, who argued the five Brown cases before the Supreme Court, had to walk to the railroad station in Washington to find a place to eat together. Today that would be unthinkable, even in Jackson, Miss.

"Brown was the beginning of a lot of things that changed the

United States from something like South Africa," said Jack Greenberg, one of those lawyers and now head of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Inc. "While it is important to count how many blacks and whites sit together in school and whether reading scores are up or down, that is not sufficient."

Anthony Lewis comments on the two decades since the Brown decision. Page 4.

from linguistic and ethnic barriers.

All of this occurs against a political backdrop that many black citizens find hostile to their aspirations. The Nixon administration is viewed widely as an enemy of blacks and not a few white liberal politicians have run for cover from the "busing" controversy.

"Steam is Gone"

Stanley Pottinger, assistant attorney general for civil rights,

notes that the administration has turned its back on integration, but maintains that there is little political pressure for it. "The steam is gone," he said. "The pressure on Nixon is almost zero now."

With national controversy raging over busing, what can be said about the educational and social impact of integration? The Brown decision was based not only on law but also on the testimony of psychologists and educators that separate schooling for blacks, in the court's words, "affected their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone." The implication was that desegregation would lift the low self-esteem and academic performance of blacks.

It can be argued that integration is a moral and political imperative that is right regardless of whether it "works" in terms of raising test scores. But given the social cost of bringing about mixed schools, it is perhaps fair to ask what has been gained in achievement, aspirations and racial attitudes.

No Definitive Answers

There are yet no definitive answers. Substantial desegregation has existed for only a few years, during which the schools have been buffeted by unsettling change. Given this, along with the rancorous turmoil often surrounding busing orders, it is perhaps too soon to expect major returns. And it may be years before the ultimate payoff, in college attendance and success in later life, will be apparent.

Still, some preliminary studies have been done. Although social scientists, applying different yardsticks, have quarreled over what they mean, some tentative patterns emerge:

- Desegregation appears to have a positive, albeit slight, effect on black achievement scores, but the gap between whites and blacks remains large.
- Contrary to white parents' fears, desegregation does not seem to damage white pupil performance.
- Integration generally seems to work better, for both races, if accomplished early in a child's school career.

A number of experts say the real task is to find out under what conditions desegregation works and when not. To that end, the U.S. Office of Education has commissioned the Educational Testing Service to do a \$1-million study of 183 schools judged to have achieved successful integration to find out how they did it.

Earlier Confidence

In the past, the 600 workers of the Mayor's Committee for Human Resources Development, Detroit's anti-poverty agency, and their clients had felt confident that something would save the program at the last minute.

"It was always like the cowboy hero in old Western movies. Congress came galloping along at the last minute to save us," a worker remarked.

That kind of optimism has given way to sadness and anxiety in the rickety, six-story building that has been the agency's headquarters. And now there is controversy, too—over how the agency's phase-out will be accomplished. The controversy is over such issues as union rights, vacations and civil service status. The matter could end up in court.

Simon Carney, a representative of the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees, said that his union has filed a formal complaint over forced vacations and work rights of workers who are being dropped from the city payroll because of the phase-out.

The city's Civil Service Commission has ordered those poverty workers with vacation time to take it immediately or forfeit it. There are many workers with 20 and 40 days of vacation owed to them.

Limited Seniority

The city also has ruled that persons hired directly by the agency and who did not work previously for the city have seniority dating back only to last October, Mr. Carney said. "Thus, they have no hope of being placed in other city jobs."

As Mr. Carney was being interviewed, he received a phone call informing him that the city had ordered 479 poverty workers laid off. He said: "That kills our entire union unit here at the agency. It's going to be just like this all over the country."

The closing-down of community centers—Detroit has 12—will put a special handicap on poor persons familiar with their neighborhood services, according to Doris Dedeker, deputy director of the agency. "Many of them will not find their way to the regular city agencies," she said.

U.S. Court in Panama  
Jails Two Canadians

PANAMA CANAL ZONE, May 13 (Reuters)—Two Canadians have received two-year jail sentences here in connection with the second largest haul of hashish in U.S. territory.

James Hurford, 26, and Bruce Ingram, 28, both of Vancouver, pleaded guilty to importing about \$5 million worth of hashish aboard a yacht. The yacht's captain, British-born John Dale, 39, is still awaiting sentence while the fourth member of the crew, Bengt Ronn, 40, of Sweden, is scheduled for trial on May 20.

320-400 Missing in Peru

LIMA, Peru, May 13 (Reuters)—Panama City police of missing persons after a series of landslides in central Peru last month is between 320 and 400, Interior Minister Pedro Richter Prada said. Officials have declined to give the number of dead, although refugees from the area estimated the toll at more than 1,000.

India Bars Talks  
With Rail Unions  
During Walkout

NEW DELHI, May 13 (Reuters)—Rail Minister L.N. Mishra tonight ruled out any resumption of wage negotiations with railroadmen while their six-day-old national strike continues.

Earlier in the day, the government rejected suggestions from the strikers that the deadlocked talks might be resumed without the prior release of arrested union leaders.

Union officials today accused the government of repression and intimidation of strikers to force them to go back to work.

Women at a large railroad housing colony were told a newsman that more than 100 men were taken from their homes this morning for refusing to return to their jobs.

Opposition members today walked out of the upper house of Parliament to protest what they described as the dictatorial and unbridled policy of the government in dealing with the railroad strike.

**VAN MOPPE'S**  
DIAMONDS

A tradition since 1828. With a world-wide reputation for quality and reliability.

SO WHILE IN HOLLAND MAKE IT A POINT TO MEET THE VAN MOPPE'S

world's largest diamond cutting factory

FREE FOR VISITORS

Also: Tax Free Diamond Jewelry at factory prices. Or, if you cannot visit us, ask for our 20-page full color catalogue. Mention Dept. HTC

**A. van MOPPE'S & SON**  
2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT  
AMSTERDAM

**PARIS' LEADING TAX-FREE SHOPPING CENTER**

**MICHEL SWISS**

16 Rue de la Paix - Paris-2e  
Phone: 073-60-36

ALL PERFUMES, BAGS, SCARVES and NOVELTY GIFTS

Mail order service. Wrapped and delivered to you anywhere in the world

MAXIMUM DISCOUNT

**KENT**

WITH THE FAMOUS MICRONITE FILTER

What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.



## Words That Can Kill

The gaps in the transcripts which President Nixon supplied to the House Judiciary Committee continue to exercise a strong influence on the minds of many Americans, and they are being filled in with supposition, guess and report. And whether the fillers provided for the gaps are specific expletives, ethnic slurs or allegations of guilt on the part of Mr. Nixon or his aides, they can hardly qualify as evidence of anything except a willingness to think the worst of the Nixon administration.

This is in a sense inevitable. For, given the "raw candor" of what the tapes contained, there is every temptation to leap beyond what was admittedly said to what is admittedly concealed to spectacular conclusions. It does not require that "concerned campaign" to "poison the public mind" which White House counsel Fred Buzhardt believes to be working against his client. The public mind has been conditioned by what is known to accept almost any picture of what is still unknown.

To be sure, as Mr. Buzhardt very correctly pointed out, much of what has been added to the transcripts, whether correct or not (and he denies the ethnic fighting words), is "irrelevant" to the specific issues that might be involved in impeachment, and, in fact, cloud those issues. Arguments over the President's choice of words that have been expurgated from the transcripts tend to

obscure the impact of the words that were published with his consent. And that impact has been literally shattering to Mr. Nixon's political position.

Certainly, not all of the opposition to the President springs from the transcripts, even among the members and leaders of his own party. Conservative Republicans have long been uneasy about his policy of détente in foreign affairs; liberal Republicans unhappy about his stand on domestic issues. Both were worried about their party's fate after Watergate. But there was a certain cold, limited atmosphere of calculation that exuded from the transcripts which consolidated the opposition of Republicans and brought about a drastic change in Mr. Nixon's chances of survival.

This, too, may have little to do with the juridical charges on which an impeachment would be based. But it is a political reality within which those charges would be tried—and which has drawn an increasingly urgent cry from Republicans that the President resign.

Mr. Nixon is still resisting that call, and he still has supporters. But they are dwindling in numbers and in political strength. And he must recognize that whatever "conspiracy" there may be to drive him out of the White House, it is the words that were spoken within the White House that can kill his presidency... his own words.

## Recycling Petrodollars

The enormous increase in oil prices and resulting transfer of purchasing power to the oil-exporting nations has confronted the world with "an overall disequilibrium in trade accounts of unprecedented magnitude."

Behind that temperate estimate by H. Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, lies the staggering reality that the balance-of-payments deficits of oil-importing countries this year alone may amount to \$65 billion. The sum is so large that it threatens the world economy with simultaneously contractionary and inflationary forces. For the moment, the forces of inflation are most evident. But if the drain continues, many oil-importing countries will suffer a devastating blow to their real incomes and living standards. The danger affects such developed countries as Italy and Britain, but is greatest for the developing nations of South Asia and Central Africa where massive starvation and death could result.

This world payments problem will not automatically be corrected by an increase in imports by the oil-exporters or by their investment of funds in the deficit countries. The situation is analogous to the critical period after World War II when a devastated world economy was dependent for its reconstruction on a recycling of funds by the United States—which it carried out through the Marshall Plan and other aid and loan programs.

Will the oil-producing states, which created the present payments disequilibrium, now participate in a genuine effort to resolve it? On the face of it, the answer would appear to be "no." Obviously, the simplest method of solving the problem would be a major cut in oil prices. Yet the nature of the cartel and the politics of many of its mem-

bers makes a large enough price rollback unlikely unless there develops a breakdown in the world economy—and an attendant shattering of the oil cartel.

The International Monetary Fund has taken the initiative of persuading the oil-exporting countries to recycle part of their oil money back to the importers via a new "oil facility." According to Mr. Witteveen, Arab and other oil exporters have just "indicated their willingness" to the IMF to lead that facility about \$2.75 billion. But even excluding the developed nations, the developing countries face extra oil deficits of at least \$20 billion in 1974 alone—seven times as much as the oil producers are offering to lend.

It is far from sure that even this modest amount will be forthcoming. The Saudi Arabian oil minister, Sheikh Zaki Yamani, has expressed coolness toward the IMF plan. Since his country had initially offered Mr. Witteveen more than \$1 billion, a Saudi Arabian decision to withdraw could undermine the proposal. Actually, however, the oil-exporting countries have strong reasons of their own to lend under appropriate terms that would give them security and a reasonable rate of return. That is precisely what the IMF hopes to provide.

Given the difficulties and risks of placing their enormous gains in secure foreign loans and investments—and their common stake in the viability of the world monetary system—the oil exporters have a powerful incentive to help make the IMF's "oil facility" succeed. It could help tide over for the next year or so the poorest of the developing nations. In the long run, however, lending back hundreds of billions of dollars to the deficit countries seems out of the question. The disequilibrium is too great.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Collapsing the Tent

The official record of stark abuse in the exercise of presidential power has brought forth its first concrete legislative response: a bill introduced in the Senate to halt the arbitrary use of a "national security" pretext for invasion of privacy.

Under bipartisan sponsorship, the bill would bar any wiretapping, searches or inspection of records without formal court orders. If such a stricture might seem superfluous in a democracy, the edited transcripts of White House conversations show otherwise.

The "national security tent," as John Ehrlichman called it, provided the convenient shroud for a lengthening list of White House horrors. "I think we could get by on that," said John Dean as the men in the Oval Office fantasized national security excuses to prevent embarrassing disclosures. Repeatedly Mr. Nixon jumped to the idea of invoking national security as an excuse to withhold testimony. Yet, his unguarded

reaction on being reminded of the most notorious of his co-called national security operations—the break-in at the California psychiatrist's office—was "I don't know what the hell we did that for!"

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias, R-Md., has been joined by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Mike Mansfield and others in proposing a forthright ban on capricious use of a potent and improperly used, necessary executive power. Court orders could be obtained under numerous statutory provisions for legitimate national security investigations.

Long after the immediate problems raised by the now evident abuses of presidential power have been cleared up, the need for legal and institutional safeguards against executive caprice will still be felt. Protection of individual rights against encroachment on spurious national security grounds is among the more urgent of the reforms demanded by the nightmare of Watergate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 14, 1899.

PEKING.—The new demand of Russia for the connection of the Manchuria railway directly with Peking has produced as great a sensation as the capture of Port Arthur. It is certain that the English Legation was not advised of this demand. If the Russian scheme refers to a direct line between Shanghai, Kuang and Peking, then British influence will be rivaled and British capital to the extent of \$25 million will be endangered.

#### Fifty Years Ago

Mar. 14, 1924.

HONG KONG.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first provisional President of the Republic of China, died as a result of an attack of brain fever. It was in 1911, on the fall of the Manchu Dynasty when China was proclaimed a republic, that he was elected to the post of provisional president. He was the son of a British mission convert and was graduated as a medical doctor in Hong Kong in 1892. He lived briefly in exile in Honolulu and London.



'Hold That Gangplank!'

## Jail to the Chief?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—Most readers of Washington tea leaves say that the House of Representatives will vote to impeach the President about mid-July, around Bastille Day; the Senate will begin its trial a month later. Toward the end of September, in this scenario, conservative Republicans and Southern Democrats would join to make up that "one third plus one" necessary to bring in a verdict that would not convict.

That prospect pleases many. The President would be most severely rebuked, but not driven from office; congressmen running in the fall could point to their votes to throw him out (or, to Nixon supporters, "to give him a fair trial") and the majority of the public, dissatisfied with the President but not wanting his head on a pike, would have enjoyed a rip-roaring constitutional show with a happily inconclusive ending.

The trouble with the conventional wisdom is that it is as chancy as drawing for a "gut card" in poker to fill an inside straight. Contrary to the wishful thinking of most of the President's moderate adversaries, and antithetical to the Nixon strategy of sacrificing votes in the House to hold on to votes in the Senate, there is a good chance that impeachment will gather a momentum of its own—one that the President's foes and friends together will not be able to stop.

### If Impeachment

If Richard Nixon is impeached by the House, there is an increasing possibility that he will be convicted by the Senate, indicted by a grand jury, convicted by a petit jury, and sentenced to a term in jail.

Whoa. Only one American in six, according to a recent Time magazine poll, wants to see the President impeached at all; the vast majority of Americans, including many who urgently wish he would resign, do not want to see the President in jail.

But consider the logical consequences. If the House were to impeach, there would be a bill to switch four or five Senate votes now in the Nixon column which, with impeachment's momentum behind it, might well succeed.

Since impeachment could only succeed centered on an "impeachable crime," such as obstruction of justice, it would then be impossible to sing hail to a new chief and go home. If the Congress found Nixon guilty of a specific crime, then the special prosecutor would be duty-bound to seek indictment of private citizen Nixon for that crime.

No citizen is above the law, the prosecutor would argue with great logic: ex-President or no, a crime requires that justice be done. Since Nixon is not the type to plea-bargain or assert anything but his innocence, it can be expected that a District of Columbia grand jury would indict and a D.C. petit jury would convict. And the ensuing public clamor for clemency would not necessarily restrain a judge from entering the history books by imposing a short jail sentence.

### Hung Jury

Far-fetched? Somewhere along the line, would there not be a deal, a resignation, a bill of attainder, a hung jury or an accident to stem the inexorable flow of consequences? Perhaps.

But perhaps not. I have taken the rooster down this highly hypothetical road to show that it can happen here and to urge some consideration of the consequences of impeachment.

The impeachment lobby does not want the public to think

about the consequences of the nation of an imprisoned ex-President for good reason: fear of arriving at the ultimate destination might cause us to turn off at the first exit. One step at a time, say the impeachers; let justice take its course; it is not helpful for them to admit the possibility that the path of impeachment lead but to the clinic.

Then, of course, would come revolution: What have we done? That question would quickly change to "What have they done?" In this "Ox-Bow Incident" reaction, the majority who only wanted the President rebuked or censured would blame the politicians for the incarceration of a political opponent.

The representative who voted for impeachment would then be hard put to explain that all that flowed from his vote had nothing to do with him.

Before the grand inquest becomes the grand inquisition, let us stop to think: Are we ready to go all the way? Can we depend on those who now intone "No man is above the law" to turn hypocrite if the House impeaches and the Senate convicts, and to say "Private Citizen Nixon has suffered enough, therefore let us

make an exception in his case, or else the people will get angry with us?" Not likely; if and when the time comes, they will prosecute "to the full extent of the law."

### Set a Precedent

The nation is not in such present danger of tyranny for us to set a precedent for the legal overthrow of elected leaders, and to open the possibility for their absolute degradation. Does anyone seriously suggest that the Nixon experience of the past year is not enough to deter some future president from taking a similar course, that only legal punishment will make the point?

Liberals who have fought Nixon over the years have a special responsibility now to take the long view. To consider all the consequences—including those which seem as remote as impeachment itself did not so long ago—before running the risk of being gripped by the momentum of retribution.

The road we are on is a rumormongered expressway with fewer exits than we think, and—as Jefferson wrote to Madison—"impeachment has been an engine more of passion than justice."

## The Brown Decision: A Time to Celebrate

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK.—Looking back now on Brown vs. Board of Education, we know that in just 20 years America has become a different country. Chief Justice Warren's opinion is the voice of a simpler age, when Americans had faith in the uplifting power of education and social reform. Americans have been bruised by experience since then, and they understand that the issues of race and poverty are much more complicated, more intractable, than they imagined.

But Americans must not let their present skepticism distort the meaning of what was done on May 17, 1954. That decision remains one of the great moments in American history, a symbol of the capacity for change and moral regeneration that makes the United States like no other nation on earth.

It is important to remember the issue that faced the Supreme Court then. The Court was not deciding all the profound problems of inequality that arise among individual human beings because of their own abilities, prejudices, advantages, deprivations. It was passing on segregation imposed by law: a society's command that one group be treated differently on account of race, whatever individuals wanted or deserved.

### Situation in '54

In 17 states and the District of Columbia, in 1954, black children were forbidden to go to public schools with white. Throughout the deep South blacks could not vote, or use public facilities without the stigma of segregation. That was the reality that confronted the Supreme Court: not private prejudice, not a separate-but-equal life for blacks, but a pervasive inequality imposed by the force of law.

When the Supreme Court held that such a system denied what the Constitution guaranteed, "the equal protection of the laws," it expressed what evidently was an emerging moral consensus among Americans generally. For the decision inspired a succession of civil rights laws and administrative

actions that transformed the law of race in America.

The results are more dramatic than we may realize. Blacks now vote in large numbers in every Southern state, and hold office. At lunch counters and filling stations they are spared the thousand daily humiliations of petty apartheid. Even the laws, against sexual mixing of the races, which Gunnar Myrdal thought were the ultimate bastion of white Southern resistance, fell with hardly a murmur.

After the Supreme Court, American presidents—Kennedy and

Johnson—spoke out for the first time and told us that racial injustice was morally wrong. And of course the decisions changed black view of themselves, starting to free them from feelings of inferiority.

The Brown decision has had a wide impact beyond the issues of race. For the meaning lay not only in the result reached but in the process used—the process of law.

It was not government that pushed the issue to decision. It was private citizens and a handful of lawyers in one struggling organization, the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. The work of these lawyers over many years—especially the dedication of successive chief counsels, Charles Houston, Thurgood Marshall and Jack Greenberg—led to May 17, 1954. In the grinding, often discouraging effort of litigation they made the constitutional realities inescapable.

What the NAACP fund did, using lawsuits as a process for the redress of grievances, opened up a new way to deal with the frustrations of a huge country that cannot be effectively governed from the center. Even more than in the past, lawsuits have become an American safety-valve. In environmental matters especially, but in a dozen others, too, local groups have found that

they can focus more persuasively on urgent problems by hitting them to the courts.

That trend has inevitably large implications for the Supreme Court, and for judges generally. The Court's willingness to take the momentous issue of segregation made it natural to other great questions. For the Brown case had not, first, I do not believe the Supreme Court would ever have agreed to deal with legislative apportionment. The strength acquired such issues has helped judge face the current problem of judicial power.

None of this remotely just anyone in being a Polly about the prospect for race law in this country. The have become so hard that the affirmative action quotas, ing: They are code words problems we seem unlikely solve soon, to the general faction, in terms of either or politics.

The trouble is that we come now to the discomfiting inequality going beyond race distributive justice—even incomes, or living conditions even opportunity—is some we cannot expect courts alone provide. But awareness of looming difficulty cannot out what we all gained, and I ed, on May 17, 1954.

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
Chairman: John Hay Whitney  
Co-Chairmen: Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger  
Publisher: Robert T. MacDonnell  
Editor: Murray M. Weiss  
Managing Editor: George W. Salts  
Executive Vice President: Robert T. MacDonnell  
Vice President: Assistant Managing Editor: [Name]  
International Herald Tribune, S.A. 20 capital of 125,000,000 F.  
S.A. Paris No. 24,212-21 Rue de Berry, 75008 Paris Cedex 08, France  
Tel.: 28.99.00 Telex: 28.990 Herald Paris Cedex, France  
La direction de la publication: Walter R. Thayer  
© 1974 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.



## U.S. Policy Hurts Afyon, Turkey

## Where Opium Means Making a Decent Living

By Steven V. Roberts

AFYON, Turkey (NYT)—The small shop was dark and gloomy, everything in it—the torn couch, the heavy iron press, the apron of the old man with the gray stubble on his cheeks—was caked with years of dust and sweat and oil.

The man, Sabri Selek, fitted a jackhammer leg into the press and pushed against it. The primitive machine groaned, and moments later a golden liquid flowed from a spout into a small cup.

Mr. Selek was demonstrating how the opium poppy into oil. Two years ago the government prohibited cultivation of opium after the United States complained that 80 percent of the heroin used in the United States came from Turkish poppies.

Opium Work or Death

Now there are no poppies, and there is no work for Mr. Selek, 60 years old. I have been doing this job for 40 years. How can anybody make me change my job? Since the ban I have had to sell everything in my house.

"If we cannot have our old

job back," a younger man interrupted, "they can just put us on the gallows and kick out the chair. We are dead."

In April, the new government in Ankara allowed the planting of an opium seed crop on state farms; commercial cultivation could begin by fall. Economic hardship is one of the main reasons offered by Turkey, which has asked for a U.S. re-examination of the agreement providing for an opium ban here.

The United States has given \$35 million to Turkey—\$15 million for compensation to farmers and the rest for long-term projects to rebuild the economies of poppy-growing districts.

Some money has been paid to the farmers, but the oil presses, estimated at more than 300 in Afyon alone, say they have not received anything. And the development projects never got going.

American experts interviewed in Ankara, noting that farmers all over the world complain about their lot, said that opium poppies were never a profitable crop here. The real reason for lifting the ban, they contended, was not economic but political: the desire to stand up to the United States.

Tradition of Centuries

That may be true, but for centuries opium has been the core of life for this ancient place, three hours' driving time from Ankara across the bleak Anatolian steppes. Even its name, Afyon, means "opium" in Turkish.

To be sure, change is coming to Afyon, a growing provincial capital of about 50,000. White smoke spews from a brewery and a cement plant at the edge of town, and there was even regular air service until the energy crisis caused cutbacks.

AT EASE—A Cambodian soldier takes a break in front of a pagoda after recent fighting north of Phnom Penh.

United Press International

AT EASE—A Cambodian soldier takes a break in front of a pagoda after recent fighting north of Phnom Penh.

United Press International

AT EASE—A Cambodian soldier takes a break in front of a pagoda after recent fighting north of Phnom Penh.

United Press International

AT EASE—A Cambodian soldier takes a break in front of a pagoda after recent fighting north of Phnom Penh.

United Press International

AT EASE—A Cambodian soldier takes a break in front of a pagoda after recent fighting north of Phnom Penh.

United Press International

AT EASE—A Cambodian soldier takes a break in front of a pagoda after recent fighting north of Phnom Penh.

United Press International

AT EASE—A Cambodian soldier takes a break in front of a pagoda after recent fighting north of Phnom Penh.

United Press International

AT EASE—A Cambodian soldier takes a break in front of a pagoda after recent fighting north of Phnom Penh.

United Press International

AT EASE—A Cambodian soldier takes a break in front of a pagoda after recent fighting north of Phnom Penh.

United Press International

AT EASE—A Cambodian soldier takes a break in front of a pagoda after recent fighting north of Phnom Penh.

United Press International

AT EASE—A Cambodian soldier takes a break in front of a pagoda after recent fighting north of Phnom Penh.

United Press International

As for the opium poppy, its uses are many. The seeds go into edible oil and into bread. In the spring, the young poppy leaves are eaten in salad, the stalks serve as fuel and fodder. The seeds also yield gum opium—heroin is derived from it—that is sold to pharmaceutical concerns.

Some U.S. officials and American pharmaceutical firms have said that a domestic opium crop is needed for U.S. medical needs, and it was reported in Washington last week that the administration is considering a plan to grow opium inside two heavily guarded installations. The crop would yield 180 tons, slightly more than half the annual medical consumption of opium in the United States. The plan would be pressed, however, only if Turkey decided to continue its ban on opium-growing.

Question of Smuggling

A big question in Turkey is whether smuggling can be controlled. American officials doubt it. The local police, well stocked with surplus U.S. Army rifles, say they can do it. But smuggling is as inevitable in this part of the world as springtime.

"We cannot deny that certain people would like to make a lot of money in a little time," a police officer said. "A farmer tells the government he will plant 100 acres and he plants 120, and if he can manage it, he gets rich. If not, he is a loser."

The leaders of Afyon want to resume planting at almost any cost. A member of the town council said recently: "Controls will be strict, but we are not responsible—we are not policemen—for the illegal actions of American youth. We used to find America a friend, we used to like them, but after this opium-banning, all our problems come from the Americans."

Rebels Maintain Pressure on Four Cambodian Posts

PHNOM PENH, May 13 (AP)—Khmer Rouge insurgents kept up pressure today against four government centers, including Kompong Som, Cambodia's chief seaport.

Other insurgent attacks were reported at Kompong Thom, 80 miles north of Phnom Penh, and the besieged Longvek camp, 25 miles north of the capital, while government air forces struck at Khmer Rouge positions around Prey Veng, a provincial capital 25 miles east of Phnom Penh.

The Cambodian command reported another battle in the Tok Sam region, 12 miles east of Kompong Som and two miles from the city's airport. The command made no mention of casualties, but delayed reports from Kompong Som said that more than 800 government soldiers and civilians have been killed or reported missing in battles during the last week along the approaches to the city.

Kompong Som, a city of 100,000, is 147 miles southwest of Phnom Penh and has been under insurgent threat for nearly two weeks.

The flow of supplies through the port to Phnom Penh has been curtailed considerably because the Khmer Rouge, since January, have blocked Highway 4, the road between Kompong Som and the capital. Two weeks ago, the insurgents began a drive down the highway, forcing government forces from nine outposts and seizing more than 30 miles of the road.

Si Allal el-Fassi Dies; Leader of Moroccan Party

RABAT, May 13 (UPI)—Si Allal el-Fassi, 64, leader of the Moroccan Istiqlal (Independence) conservative opposition party, died today of a heart attack at Bucharest, where he was attending a literary convention, party officials said. Mr. Fassi had been in failing health for several months.

He was one of the co-founders of modern Morocco. He spent seven years in exile in Equatorial Africa under the French colonial regime and later, living in Cairo, kept denouncing the French protectorate over his country until it won independence in 1956.

Once the most powerful single political force in Morocco, Mr. Fassi's Istiqlal party kept splintering after independence and became a moderate opposition faction after King Hassan II assumed most executive and legislative powers.

Eleanor Tennant

LA JOLLA, Calif., May 13 (AP)—Eleanor Tennant, 79, who coached top tennis players including Maureen Connolly, has died.

Miss Tennant helped Bobby Riggs get his start. Her coaching led to Miss Connolly's becoming, at 17, one of the youngest players ever to win a Wimbledon title.

French Newsmen See Censorship in State Media

PARIS, May 13 (Reuters)—French journalists charged in a report published here today that government pressure and control had led to censorship and lack of preparation in the news services of the state-run radio and television system, ORTF.

The report, called "ORTF, the Government and the Journalists," was written by leaders of the National Union of Journalists: 600 of the 1,300 journalists employed by ORTF belong to the union.

A spokesman for the union said "self-censorship, pressures and censorship have led to the creation of a certain atmosphere which is harmful for objective news reporting."

The report cited several cases of alleged censorship. One was the omission of a statement critical of the government in a report on a train disaster.

The report also said that, when it became known that the late President Georges Pompidou was seriously ill, a journalist was told that a filmed obituary could not be prepared because it would have been interpreted as a "political act."

Polks Show Whitlam Favored To Win Australian Election

SYDNEY, May 13 (AP)—Australian political leaders today played into the final few days of campaigning for Saturday's general elections with polls still showing Labor as favored to win.

A public opinion poll, taken last weekend, showed Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, 57, still ahead of his Liberal party opponent, Billy Snedden, 47, in personal popularity.

The poll showed that 57 percent of those questioned favored Mr. Whitlam and 40 percent favored Mr. Snedden.

Other polls taken in the last week have indicated that Mr. Whitlam, prime minister for the last 17 months, will narrowly win the elections, the third in 73 years in which all seats in the Senate and the House of Representatives have been contested at the same time.

The campaign has developed into a U.S. presidential-style contest between Mr. Whitlam and Mr. Snedden, with other party leaders concentrating on home-town electorates, leaving national campaigning to the two leaders.

Mr. Whitlam today drew a crowd of 3,000 supporters at a nighttime rally at Sydney's new opera house.

Mr. Snedden, on a whirlwind tour of the northern state of Queensland, ran into a rowdy crowd of Labor supporters and left before punches were exchanged between his supporters and Mr. Whitlam's.

Church leaders and intellectuals are supporting Mr. Whitlam. Patrick White, Australia's Nobel prize winner for literature who has a reputation as a recluse, made a strong appeal today for Mr. Whitlam's re-election.

Business leaders and influential armers' groups have strongly supported Mr. Snedden.

Both Mr. Whitlam and Mr. Snedden are concentrating their

As for the opium poppy, its uses are many. The seeds go into edible oil and into bread. In the spring, the young poppy leaves are eaten in salad, the stalks serve as fuel and fodder. The seeds also yield gum opium—heroin is derived from it—that is sold to pharmaceutical concerns.

Some U.S. officials and American pharmaceutical firms have said that a domestic opium crop is needed for U.S. medical needs, and it was reported in Washington last week that the administration is considering a plan to grow opium inside two heavily guarded installations. The crop would yield 180 tons, slightly more than half the annual medical consumption of opium in the United States. The plan would be pressed, however, only if Turkey decided to continue its ban on opium-growing.

Question of Smuggling

A big question in Turkey is whether smuggling can be controlled. American officials doubt it. The local police, well stocked with surplus U.S. Army rifles, say they can do it. But smuggling is as inevitable in this part of the world as springtime.

"We cannot deny that certain people would like to make a lot of money in a little time," a police officer said. "A farmer tells the government he will plant 100 acres and he plants 120, and if he can manage it, he gets rich. If not, he is a loser."

The leaders of Afyon want to resume planting at almost any cost. A member of the town council said recently: "Controls will be strict, but we are not responsible—we are not policemen—for the illegal actions of American youth. We used to find America a friend, we used to like them, but after this opium-banning, all our problems come from the Americans."

Rebels Maintain Pressure on Four Cambodian Posts

PHNOM PENH, May 13 (AP)—Khmer Rouge insurgents kept up pressure today against four government centers, including Kompong Som, Cambodia's chief seaport.

Other insurgent attacks were reported at Kompong Thom, 80 miles north of Phnom Penh, and the besieged Longvek camp, 25 miles north of the capital, while government air forces struck at Khmer Rouge positions around Prey Veng, a provincial capital 25 miles east of Phnom Penh.

The Cambodian command reported another battle in the Tok Sam region, 12 miles east of Kompong Som and two miles from the city's airport. The command made no mention of casualties, but delayed reports from Kompong Som said that more than 800 government soldiers and civilians have been killed or reported missing in battles during the last week along the approaches to the city.

Kompong Som, a city of 100,000, is 147 miles southwest of Phnom Penh and has been under insurgent threat for nearly two weeks.

The flow of supplies through the port to Phnom Penh has been curtailed considerably because the Khmer Rouge, since January, have blocked Highway 4, the road between Kompong Som and the capital. Two weeks ago, the insurgents began a drive down the highway, forcing government forces from nine outposts and seizing more than 30 miles of the road.

Si Allal el-Fassi Dies; Leader of Moroccan Party

RABAT, May 13 (UPI)—Si Allal el-Fassi, 64, leader of the Moroccan Istiqlal (Independence) conservative opposition party, died today of a heart attack at Bucharest, where he was attending a literary convention, party officials said. Mr. Fassi had been in failing health for several months.

He was one of the co-founders of modern Morocco. He spent seven years in exile in Equatorial Africa under the French colonial regime and later, living in Cairo, kept denouncing the French protectorate over his country until it won independence in 1956.

Once the most powerful single political force in Morocco, Mr. Fassi's Istiqlal party kept splintering after independence and became a moderate opposition faction after King Hassan II assumed most executive and legislative powers.

Eleanor Tennant

LA JOLLA, Calif., May 13 (AP)—Eleanor Tennant, 79, who coached top tennis players including Maureen Connolly, has died.

Miss Tennant helped Bobby Riggs get his start. Her coaching led to Miss Connolly's becoming, at 17, one of the youngest players ever to win a Wimbledon title.

French Newsmen See Censorship in State Media

PARIS, May 13 (Reuters)—French journalists charged in a report published here today that government pressure and control had led to censorship and lack of preparation in the news services of the state-run radio and television system, ORTF.

The report, called "ORTF, the Government and the Journalists," was written by leaders of the National Union of Journalists: 600 of the 1,300 journalists employed by ORTF belong to the union.

A spokesman for the union said "self-censorship, pressures and censorship have led to the creation of a certain atmosphere which is harmful for objective news reporting."

The report cited several cases of alleged censorship. One was the omission of a statement critical of the government in a report on a train disaster.

The report also said that, when it became known that the late President Georges Pompidou was seriously ill, a journalist was told that a filmed obituary could not be prepared because it would have been interpreted as a "political act."

Polks Show Whitlam Favored To Win Australian Election

SYDNEY, May 13 (AP)—Australian political leaders today played into the final few days of campaigning for Saturday's general elections with polls still showing Labor as favored to win.

A public opinion poll, taken last weekend, showed Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, 57, still ahead of his Liberal party opponent, Billy Snedden, 47, in personal popularity.

The poll showed that 57 percent of those questioned favored Mr. Whitlam and 40 percent favored Mr. Snedden.

Other polls taken in the last week have indicated that Mr. Whitlam, prime minister for the last 17 months, will narrowly win the elections, the third in 73 years in which all seats in the Senate and the House of Representatives have been contested at the same time.

The campaign has developed into a U.S. presidential-style contest between Mr. Whitlam and Mr. Snedden, with other party leaders concentrating on home-town electorates, leaving national campaigning to the two leaders.

Mr. Whitlam today drew a crowd of 3,000 supporters at a nighttime rally at Sydney's new opera house.

Mr. Snedden, on a whirlwind tour of the northern state of Queensland, ran into a rowdy crowd of Labor supporters and left before punches were exchanged between his supporters and Mr. Whitlam's.

Church leaders and intellectuals are supporting Mr. Whitlam. Patrick White, Australia's Nobel prize winner for literature who has a reputation as a recluse, made a strong appeal today for Mr. Whitlam's re-election.

Business leaders and influential armers' groups have strongly supported Mr. Snedden.

Both Mr. Whitlam and Mr. Snedden are concentrating their



STRETCHING THE RULES—Sgt. Arnulf Kraus of the West German Army shows off his pet 13-foot-long python in the Muenster barracks. He has been given permission to keep his pets—which also include a box constrictor and an alligator—at the camp.

## Bickering Over Brandt's Fall Perils Talks on New Cabinet

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, May 13 (NYT)—Helmut Schmidt, who is expected to be elected chancellor of West Germany Thursday, continued intensive negotiations with his Social Democratic party's coalition partners, the Free Democrats, tonight on his cabinet.

Bitter resentments and bickering among the parties over Willy Brandt's resignation in a spy scandal last week have cast a shadow of uncertainty over the talks and over the long-scheduled presidential election, which is set for Wednesday.

Walter Scheel, the government candidate, has been acting chancellor since Mr. Brandt quit last Monday night and is still expected to be elected president. But his likely successor as foreign minister and head of the Free Democratic party, Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, has been elected by some Social Democrats for trying to evade responsibility in the spy affair.

The coalition leaders fear a revolt at the special electoral college meeting that will elect a president.

The Social Democrats are reportedly trying to take the Interior Ministry away from their coalition partners. Mr. Schmidt, in an interview before his sudden rise to the threshold of the

chancellor, said that he would argue that the Free Democrats should give up an important cabinet post if Mr. Scheel won the presidency. A spokesman for a Social Democrat

But high-ranking Social party members were reported to have resisted this proposal, saying the Free Democrats, retaining the important Interior Ministry.

Mr. Brandt, like other high officials of his party, called for solidarity within the coalition. "No one should give up positions soft spots to attack here," he wrote in a letter sent to all members of the party today.

The letter referred again to allegations that Mr. Brandt had affairs of relations with women and that his former aide, East German agent Guenter Guillaume, knew about them.

"I am not sure," Mr. Brandt wrote, "and I never pretend to be free from human weakness. But I will not let myself be pulled down by these disgraceful methods that certain of my opponents—not for the first time—would like to use to finish me off."

But he declined in his letter, as in recent public speeches, to go into further detail.

In an interview published in the Munich daily Sueddeutsche Zeitung on Saturday, Mr. Brandt was quoted as saying: "I have nothing to be ashamed of, that would necessarily annoy my wife."

Short Vacation

The Social Democrats announced today that the former chancellor would make a short stay at his vacation home in Norway with his wife, Rut, after the presidential ballot Wednesday.

Later, the party announced, he would campaign with his two deputy party chairmen, Mr. Schmidt and Helmut Kohn, and the Social Democrats' leader in parliament, Herbert Wehner, in Lower Saxony before the state legislative elections there June 6.

Mr. Wehner was accused, during the weekend, in articles in the current edition of Der Spiegel magazine and in the forthcoming edition of Stern, of going out of his way to find out about these stories about Mr. Brandt and other women, confronting him with them and urging him to resign.

Mr. Wehner, in a statement issued today, said that this was "a false rumor. What he had told Mr. Brandt in a private talk on May 4, was that he would stand by him whatever he decided to do, he said.

Strike Resumed At Rome Paper

ROME, May 13 (Reuters)—Journalists on Rome's leading newspaper, L'Espresso, resumed a strike today after a two-day break to publish in support of divorce in the referendum held yesterday and today on the question.

They said in a front-page statement they did not know how long the strike would continue. The stoppage was called last week to protest the paper's reported purchase by rightist interests.

Quake Rocks Skopje

BELGRADE, May 13 (Reuters)—A strong earthquake hit the southern Yugoslav city of Skopje last night but no casualties or damage were reported. There were several slight injuries when people, in panic, broke windows to escape their homes, a medical official said. In 1963, an earthquake nearly destroyed the city and killed more than 1,000 persons.

## Chou Absences Stir Political Speculation

By HUI-HONG CHEN

HONG KONG, May 13 (AP)—Chou En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China, is expected to return to the mainland to attend a cabinet meeting.

The last time he was in Hong Kong was in 1967, when he visited the island to discuss the situation in the city.

Today, Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence has caused much speculation as to the state of Mr. Chou's health and political position.

Mr. Chou's absence



## WAVERLEY ROOT

## Perils of Discussing C. Endivia

ENDIVIA is a salad plant so thoroughly entangled with chicory in popular and even scientific nomenclature that it is advisable to stipulate that this article deals not with *Cichorium intybus* (chicory) but with *Cichorium endivia*—or will attempt to do so in spite of the traps which beset this subject, since many of the reference books which deal with it are so hopelessly confused that it is difficult, when consulting them, to determine which they are talking about.

Endivia (*C. endivia*) is called chicory in France (*chicorée*),

## Census Is Taken Of U.S. Citizens Living in France

PARIS (H.T.)—A census of Americans in France is now being taken by the Association of American Residents Overseas, a Paris-based group founded in 1973 to secure certain rights at present denied to many Americans because they are living overseas.

Specifically, AARO hopes to obtain the vote in 1976 for many Americans who were denied the vote in the last presidential election; to get Medicare benefits for Americans overseas; to assure revision of what it regards as restrictive clauses in citizenship laws, and to see that existing tax laws on overseas earnings are maintained.

It is hoped that the census, although limited to Americans residing in France, will extend and protect the rights of all Americans abroad. The one-page census form asks for facts on marital and family status, occupation (but not income), length of residence abroad, and success in getting the vote in 1972.

Replies will be confidential and the forms destroyed after tabulation. Reports of results will be sent to appropriate congressional committees in the hope that Americans abroad will have the same rights as Americans at home. Those wishing to receive census forms should write to: AARO, 9 Avenue Franklin Roosevelt, 75008 Paris.

## ART ET CREATION

*Berli*

ONE PIECE FOUNDATIONS  
BRAS, BATHING SUITS

to measure.

Berli's ONLY retail shop in Paris.  
14 Rue Clément-Morot, 75008 Paris.  
Tel.: 339-62-32 and 76-25.

AUTHORS WANTED  
BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet: N.Y. VANTAGE Press, 160 W. 31 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

Italy (*cicoria*), and in popular but not scientific parlance in the United States; but endivia in England, Germany (*Kraut Endivien*) and Belgium (*endive*).

French seems to have the largest assortment of names for it: *chicorée frisée*, curly chicory (the marketing Frenchwoman simply asks for *une frisée*); *chicorée endive*, endive chicory; *chicorée étiolée*, bleached chicory, for certain types which are so treated; *chicorée cultivée*, which, despite its name, may be either wild or cultivated, since it designates a variety of this plant, not its state, and is also called *chicorée des jardins*, garden chicory (in Italian *cicoria di giardino*, a much admired specialty of Roman market gardeners); and *chicorée sauvage*, wild chicory, which, again despite its name, covers both wild and cultivated versions of this variety (but in Northern, Northeastern and Eastern Africa what is called *chicorée sauvage*, or in English simply chicory, is not *C. endivia* but *C. intybus*). *Chicorée sauvage* also benefits by several other names—*sauvage parisienne*, *sauvage améliorée trinitaire*, *sauvage améliorée blonde double* and *mignonette*. Special varieties of endive include *escarole*, *Barbe-de-Capucin* (Capuchin's Whiskers), witloof, and the Italian *radicchio*, which, disconcertingly, is red.

## Two Main Groups

Whatever its name, and whatever confusion may be caused by the fact that some of these names are in some places used interchangeably for varieties of *C. intybus* and *C. endivia*, the one we are dealing with here is not the tightly wrapped spindle-shaped bundle of leaves probably most accurately described as chicory, but a rather straggly-leaved plant whose several varieties are divided into two main groups—*C. endivia* var. *crispa*, with narrow finely divided curly leaves, the French *chicorée frisée*, the British curly endive, the American curly endive or chicory, the German *Kraut Endivien*; and *C. endivia* var. *littifolium*, with broad, fleshy, less curled leaves, which is called *escarole* in several languages, and also *battavia* in French.

The endive is a native of Egypt, which accounts for the name. "Endive" comes from the medieval Latin *endivia*, which comes from the Byzantine Greek *indiv*,

## Its Cultivation

*C. endivia* has been cultivated in France since the end of the 13th century, in England since the 16th and is also grown in America. The broad-leaved *Battavia* types are used not only in salads, but also for cooking, braised, sautéed in butter, au gratin or in various other fashions. The narrow-leaved curly varieties serve almost exclusively for salads; both are particularly welcome for this purpose since they continue to be available long after most other salad greens are out of season. They are thus most popular in autumn and winter, though there are many sub-varieties which mature at different times, so that in the climate of the European countries, which are its chief producers, fresh endive is at hand from spring until nearly the end of winter.

**SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS**  
Always from the latest collections. Tax free. Fastest alterations.  
122 Rue de la Boétie (86) 81-41-41, 81-41-42, 81-41-43, 81-41-44, 81-41-45, 81-41-46, 81-41-47, 81-41-48, 81-41-49, 81-41-50, 81-41-51, 81-41-52, 81-41-53, 81-41-54, 81-41-55, 81-41-56, 81-41-57, 81-41-58, 81-41-59, 81-41-60, 81-41-61, 81-41-62, 81-41-63, 81-41-64, 81-41-65, 81-41-66, 81-41-67, 81-41-68, 81-41-69, 81-41-70, 81-41-71, 81-41-72, 81-41-73, 81-41-74, 81-41-75, 81-41-76, 81-41-77, 81-41-78, 81-41-79, 81-41-80, 81-41-81, 81-41-82, 81-41-83, 81-41-84, 81-41-85, 81-41-86, 81-41-87, 81-41-88, 81-41-89, 81-41-90, 81-41-91, 81-41-92, 81-41-93, 81-41-94, 81-41-95, 81-41-96, 81-41-97, 81-41-98, 81-41-99, 81-41-100.



## Moscow's Ovation for Mstislav Rostropovich

Cellist Mstislav Rostropovich acknowledges a 17-minute ovation at Tchaikovsky Conservatory in Moscow where he conducted his last concert, according to United Press International, before leaving Soviet Union during the weekend for two years.

Endive has tonic, appetite-provoking, diuretic and laxative properties, but very little nutritive value (that is, it generates few calories) and can thus be included in reducing diets. Like all salad greens, it contains a beneficial dosage of vitamins, particularly Vitamin C, and of mineral salts, especially iron and potassium. Because of the potassium and its cellulose content, heavier in this "hard" salad than

in "tender" salads like lettuce, endive can serve as a remedy for constipation, but the nature of its cellulose has its disadvantages for if it helps digest other foods it is relatively indigestible itself, and may irritate the stomach lining. It should therefore be avoided by persons subject to colic or enteritis unless it is cooked; raw endive is especially unfavorable for dyspeptics when it is served.

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Ariane Mnouchkine's troupe, the Théâtre du Soleil, has been eminently successful in drawing big crowds to the Cartoucherie in the Paris suburb of Vincennes and winning critical acclaim in France and abroad with plays like "1789" and "1793".

The troupe of 35 (all get the same salary) receives modest help from the Ministry of Cultural Affairs (\$10,000 this year). As a consequence, there is always a deficit. To help meet costs of a new production, over 100 painters, sculptors, engravers, writers and photographers have donated works which will be sold for the benefit of the Théâtre du Soleil at the Galerie Delpeire, 13

Rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6, from May 14 to 18. Alexander Calder, Henri Cartier-Bresson, André Frantz, Jacques Prévert, Sam Szafran, Dorothea Tanning, Max Ernst, Polon, Zou Wou-Ki, Piotr Kowalski, and Niki de Saint-Phalle are among those who have contributed.

## 40 Seized at U.S. Festival

ATHENS, Ohio, May 13 (AP).—About 40 youths were arrested as a result of rock and bottle-throwing clashes with police during a weekend folk festival in this southern Ohio university city, police said yesterday. Twenty youths were treated at a local hospital for injuries.

## European Galleries

## Rome

De Pisis. Studio 2, 59 Via della Penna, Rome, to May 28.

Filippo de Pisis (1896-1956), the Italian post-impressionist, is not so well known abroad as he should be. "They insist on calling me a painter," he once said, "but I am really a poet." With flicks of his brush, he could catch the most succulent quality of petal, fruit, flesh or even weather with lyrical immediacy and marvelous spontaneity.

In this exhibition are a series of drawings and washes never shown in public before. Often they are accompanied by manuscripts of poems. It is an intimate record of nude young men, even more intensely personal than De Pisis's other work. For once the sex object is not female but male. De Pisis made no bones about his predilections. The small works are bitter-sweet tales of disarming frankness. Such brilliant characterization, tenderness and open emotion are rare in art today.

Mario Cresci, Ralph Gibson, Kenneth Josephson. Seconda Scala, 47 Via di Torre, Rome, to May 18.

By now it is not always easy to say if conceptual artists are applying photography to the work or if photographers are using conceptual attitudes. The media are interchangeable. Cresci's juxtapositions of old people in family groups, photographed next to official portraits of themselves when young, and other camera experiments, are the most expressive works in the show. Gibson is Italian; Josephson and Josephson are American. The photographic complexities by the former have a certain impact but at times seem contrived. Gibson's grainy views, however, amount to nothing more than run-of-the-mill "moderne" photography.

Animals. American Pic, 12 Via del Governo Vecchio, Rome, to May 18.

This exhibition on the subject of animals includes a number of good works by leading moderns—Meret Oppenheim, Tiziano, Schifano, Angeli, Martignoni, among them. There is also a strangely gray barnyard picture by a primitive. But it is a shame that symmetrical groupings of porcelain figurines, stuffed birds and the like make this new gallery appear almost like a decorator's side-show.

Arp From 1914 to 1965. Il Segno, 5 Capo Le Case, Rome, through May.

These small works by Arp at first attract because they seem to afford an intimate glimpse into the working processes of this modern master. But with a few, very fine exceptions, these fragments are too incomplete. Arp aimed for exquisite balance, a smooth finish so these odds and

ends from his studio serve the wrong purpose. They blur the memory of the relief, collages and sculptures and make one doubt one's judgment.

Colette Rossetti, Toninelli, 96 Piazza di Spagna, Rome, through May.

An illustrator of children's books, Rossetti is showing for the first time a series of painstakingly rendered images where birds of prey, skinned lambs or symbolic animals repose or are suspended in moody dreamscapes. These private parables are faintly reminiscent of Max Ernst, not only because of the many disembodied eagles, but also because they are imbued with a Victorian aura of dream-childhood nightmares grown to heroic proportions. Rossetti's foreboding and surrealistic drama is at its most personal in her human profiles and mountainous faces in deep sleep.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

## Paris

Dessins de l'Ecole du Nord, Galerie Claude Aubry, 3 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to June 1.

There can be such a magic quality to drawing that in a moment of fascination one may wonder why artists ever trouble to paint in oil. Perhaps it is the disproportionate ability to set space and movement flowing from the tip of a pencil that appears so striking. The present exhibition includes some 120 works, all by artists with at least one foot in the 17th century. It is interesting to see how a line can be either a shortcut or something essential or a rhetorical convolution and how, in the latter case, it prevents one from penetrating into the scene. Jan Brueghel the Elder, Rembrandt, Rubens and many artists of lesser fame are represented.

Barbara Chase-Riboud, Jacques Pol, Alexandre Delaunay, Annette Messager, Arc-2, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, to June 2.

American sculptor Barbara Chase-Riboud makes handsome works of metal and fiber that have a dark intensity and a real monumental quality about them. Jacques Pol paints large canvases representing enormously magnified drill bits, so magnified, in fact, that they become a pretext for formal studies. Delay lays translucent Japanese vellum over a photograph of, say, a nude figure, and highlights and comments upon it in pencil. Annette Messager collects. On photos of young beauties she adds wrinkles, on photos of babies she crosses out the eyes, she collects melodramatic illustrations from Italian popular magazines, pictures of handsome men, etc. etc.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

**Champlin & Co.**  
INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA U.S.A.  
**DIVISION GEOLOGIST**  
**EUROPE, AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST**

Champlin Petroleum Co. (U.K.), a subsidiary of Union Pacific Corporation, has an opening for an experienced Division Geologist in its London Office.

Require candidate with degree in geology and at least 10 years exploration experience.

A minimum of two years North Sea experience, plus other Europe, Africa and Middle East experience desirable.

He will be responsible for geologic studies and evaluations of our existing North Sea holdings and future acquisitions in Europe, Africa and Middle-East locations.

If you wish to know more of this excellent opportunity, please submit a resume in confidence to:

General Manager  
**CHAMPLIN PETROLEUM CO. (U.K.)**  
32/36 Great Portland Street,  
London W1N 5AD, England.

**Société internationale d'Ingénierie**  
700 personnes,  
ouvre à Paris un département  
**PROJETS HOTELIERS  
ET GRANDS EQUIPEMENTS**  
elle recherche un  
**DIRECTEUR**

Ingenieur de haut niveau capable d'assurer le développement des activités et la coordination des études techniques France et Outre-Mer. Anglais indispensable.

Adresseur : 1, rue de la République, 75001 Paris.  
à l'adresse : 1, rue de la République, 75001 Paris.

We are offering career opportunities to professional personnel desiring employment in the United States, United Kingdom, Ireland, Germany and Benelux countries.

**PROJECTS MANAGERS**  
for industrial and commercial projects.

**COST ENGINEERS AND ESTIMATORS**  
manual and E.D.P.

**SUPERINTENDENTS**  
oil crafts.

**PLANNERS & SCHEDULERS**  
precedence and critical path methods.

**DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS**  
civil electrical mechanical huac.

**PROJECT ACCOUNTANTS  
AND PROJECT SITE STAFF**  
Send resume of experience, curriculum vitae, salary requirements and language capabilities to:

**DANIEL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTL.**  
European Division Headquarters  
16 Avenue Henri Matisse,  
Brussels 1140, Belgium.  
Telephone: 02/41.86.60.

**Head of UK Administration**

Greater London c. £8,000

For a progressive, successful international company marketing accident and health insurance by unique methods. The person appointed will be a senior member of a young and dedicated management team.

Responsible to the chief executive for the smooth running of the organisation, his attributes will include the ability to control financial, operational, E.D.P., investment and personnel services. He will be concerned with over two hundred staff.

A young dynamic executive aged 35-45 is needed. Although there is no direct responsibility for sales, a realisation that all his activities will relate to sales is vital. An insurance background is not essential.

Success could lead to higher posts within the group.

Write in confidence, quoting reference 1309/T to: R. G. Birch,

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.,  
Management Consultants,  
Suite 401, Salisbury House,  
Finsbury Circus,  
London, EC2M 6UR.

**LNG MANAGERS**  
Excellent career opportunities with expanding oil and gas company. Part of a new management team now being formed to direct the work and in the contract area. The Overseas LNG complex when the plant is completed. Initially, work will be in contractor's office on the West Coast, and then move to the plant location in INDONESIA.

**TECHNICAL MANAGERS:** Responsible for all matters related to process design and technical problems associated with plant start up and operation. Chemical Engineering degree plus 10-15 years experience including cryogenic work, plus key responsibility in major projects for plant operations.

**OPERATIONS MANAGER:** Responsible for all matters related to start up and actual operations of the plant during the design and construction of the facility. Major part collection, hiring and training of operating personnel. Will ultimately move to plant location in order to assume responsibilities for operations. Engineering degree plus 10-15 years process operations with some cryogenic experience essential.

**PROJECT ENGINEERS:** Responsible for all matters related to process design work of the contractor and the related equipment design and project specifications. Responsibilities will also include process design follow up during the engineering phase to insure implementation of process design intent. Requires Chemical Engineering degree plus 5-10 years experience on large scale projects which include cryogenic background.

**PROJECT ENGINEERS:** Responsible for all matters related to project design and construction of the plant. Will ultimately move to plant location in order to assume responsibilities for operations. Engineering degree plus 10-15 years process operations with some cryogenic experience essential.

**EXCELLENT COMPENSATION PACKAGE AND OPPORTUNITY FOR INCREASING RESPONSIBILITIES**  
Our employees know of these openings. Send complete resume in strictest confidence to:

Box D-4506 Herald Tribune, Paris.

**MANAGER REQUIRED**  
for medium-size plant in Belgium. Located 30 kilometers from Antwerp. Must have knowledge of production and office experience. Company manufactures automatic controls. Flemish, French and English in speaking, writing and reading essential.

Send resume with recent photo and phone number to:

K. Rogers, c/o Hotel Eurotel, Antwerp, Belgium.

Interviews to be arranged.

Box 11-1200, Herald, Paris.

**EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE**

**FIRST CLASS FRENCH ENGINEER**  
Ph. D.  
—French engineer's degree: School of Mines—  
—American degree: P.E. (M.E.T.)  
Expert in materials: Metals, glasses, plastics. 28 years old, seeks position PARIS area.  
Write No. 41,223, Confesse Publique, 20 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris-1er, with self forward.

**INT'L BANKER**  
Age 30, U.S. national, fluent German, basic French. 5 years experience in Europe and Far East, seeks responsible management position with Int'l Corp. interested in expanding its overseas activities. Present salary/benefits: \$24,000.  
Writes Box 41, L.H.T., 4 Frankfurt/M., Or. Eschenheimer Str. 43, Germany.

**FINANCIAL/MARKETING**  
Swedish, 31, MBA, M.M., seeks position of new business manager in S.W.E.D.E.N. - Experienced European Finance/Marketing strategy. Presently with U.S. company Paris. Fluent English, working knowledge French-German.  
Box D-4506, Herald, Paris.

**PRESTIGIOUS AMERICAN INVESTMENT BANK**  
wishes to engage an experienced

**INSTITUTIONAL BROKER**  
to further develop its existing Business in Europe.

Operating from Paris H.Q. he will be expected to represent the Company in its contacts with Banks and Institutional Clients and have the style and manner appropriate to the standing of the House. Nationality is unimportant but the selected Executive will ideally be equipped with one other language in addition to English. Remuneration and other conditions will be in line with the standing of the position.

Write with c.v. to:

T.A.S., 77 Rue La Boétie, 75008 PARIS, France (Ref. I.B./R.B.), who will forward to the Consultants assisting with this recruitment. Alternatively call: Paris, 261-51-07 (Mr. Bastoullet) for further details.

**"INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES"**  
APPEARS EVERY  
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

To place an advertisement contact your nearest Herald Tribune representative or Mr. Ferrero 21 Rue de Berri, Paris (8). Tel.: 225-28-90 or Telex: 28-589.



## VW Has Profit Setback First Quarter of '74

FRANKFURT, West Germany (Reuters).—Volkswagen's profits rose a slim 2.7 percent last year but, in the first quarter of 1974, the company suffered a loss, a 21 percent drop in profits.

The company said today, the profit would pay a 9 percent dividend for 1973. But Volkswagen's chairman Rudolf Leiding warned at the annual

## on Plight Affects Dollar

PARIS (AP-DJ).—A Nixon uncertainty has affected the dollar, plunging it to a low of 16 1/2 cents for the mark.

The dollar's decline in the foreign exchange market today was attributed to a series of factors, including the dollar's fall in the London market, where it fell 1/2 cent to 16 1/2 cents for the mark.

The dollar's fall in the London market was attributed to a series of factors, including the dollar's fall in the London market, where it fell 1/2 cent to 16 1/2 cents for the mark.

The dollar's fall in the London market was attributed to a series of factors, including the dollar's fall in the London market, where it fell 1/2 cent to 16 1/2 cents for the mark.

The dollar's fall in the London market was attributed to a series of factors, including the dollar's fall in the London market, where it fell 1/2 cent to 16 1/2 cents for the mark.

The dollar's fall in the London market was attributed to a series of factors, including the dollar's fall in the London market, where it fell 1/2 cent to 16 1/2 cents for the mark.

The dollar's fall in the London market was attributed to a series of factors, including the dollar's fall in the London market, where it fell 1/2 cent to 16 1/2 cents for the mark.

The dollar's fall in the London market was attributed to a series of factors, including the dollar's fall in the London market, where it fell 1/2 cent to 16 1/2 cents for the mark.

The dollar's fall in the London market was attributed to a series of factors, including the dollar's fall in the London market, where it fell 1/2 cent to 16 1/2 cents for the mark.

The dollar's fall in the London market was attributed to a series of factors, including the dollar's fall in the London market, where it fell 1/2 cent to 16 1/2 cents for the mark.

The dollar's fall in the London market was attributed to a series of factors, including the dollar's fall in the London market, where it fell 1/2 cent to 16 1/2 cents for the mark.

The dollar's fall in the London market was attributed to a series of factors, including the dollar's fall in the London market, where it fell 1/2 cent to 16 1/2 cents for the mark.

The dollar's fall in the London market was attributed to a series of factors, including the dollar's fall in the London market, where it fell 1/2 cent to 16 1/2 cents for the mark.

The dollar's fall in the London market was attributed to a series of factors, including the dollar's fall in the London market, where it fell 1/2 cent to 16 1/2 cents for the mark.

The dollar's fall in the London market was attributed to a series of factors, including the dollar's fall in the London market, where it fell 1/2 cent to 16 1/2 cents for the mark.

## Swiss Banks Quitting Eurodollar Market

By Neil McInnes

ZURICH, May 13 (AP-DJ).—Over the past six weeks, Swiss banks have been quietly moving short-term funds out of the Eurodollar market.

Instead, the banks have been buying bankers' acceptances, promissory notes, Treasury bills, certificates of deposit and commercial paper in national money markets.

Since there is a shortage of such short-term instruments in Europe, some of their money has been transferred to New York.

The switch has given rise to reports that the Swiss feared the British government might move to control the Eurodollar market. The true explanation is simpler and more ominous.

"We are looking for markets where there is a lender of last resort," says one Zurich banker, who admits that of late he has put money in New York, Frankfurt, Amsterdam and, of course, Zurich.

"If something suddenly went wrong in the Eurodollar market, there is no central authority to bail you out. The risk of that happening today is greater than at any time in the past, so we are taking precautions."

"This has nothing to do with distrust of London. Quite the contrary, some of the money we are taking out of Eurodollars is being lent to top British banks. After all, in the sterling market there is a lender of last resort—the Bank of England."

Swiss banks are a major force in the Eurodollar market. Because they have

virtually no money market in their own country, they must put the huge funds they receive to work abroad. For that purpose, they have long used the tax-free international market.

The Swiss banks have seldom been as liquid as they are today. Distrustful of stocks and bonds, they are holding up to 80 percent of clients' portfolios in cash and short-term assets. So the amount available for transfer is considerable.

### Bankers Get Caged

Asked whether they would conceive of a major U.S. bank suspending payments in London but not in New York, Swiss bankers get cagey. "Look, I do not say anything will happen—only that it might," says the chief executive of one of the target banks.

"Of course, if they saw trouble coming, the central banks would do everything in their power to save the Eurodollar market. They'd have to, it's so big. But if trouble came without notice, then I can imagine—just imagine—a six-day moratorium in the Eurodollar market."

"By then, the damage would be done. So I'm not afraid of a classic liquidity crisis. That could be handled. I'm afraid of a sudden crash in a market that no one is ultimately responsible for."

### Few Arab Dollars

It might seem odd to begin having doubts about the Eurodollar market just when billions of dollars of Arab oil revenues are supposedly pouring into it. Swiss bankers, however, report that they have seen few signs of such "recycling" of petrodollars.

The big Arab money, they point out, is

being funneled through central banks. For instance, sizable funds from the Persian Gulf are going via the Bank of England into sterling securities with a guarantee against exchange loss. Moreover, when they do buy Eurodollars the Arabs are seeking the same preference as other investors for strictly short-term obligations.

That is just what is going on in the Eurodollar market's bloated, distorted structure. Funds are only available short term, whereas European governments need medium and long-term loans of \$1 billion to \$2 billion to pay their oil bills. So they get them from banks, not from the Eurodollar market.

That amounts to having a bank and a lending long, yet it is not the picture that has Swiss bankers worried. They argue that, short of a major political crisis, the oil sheikhs such as Italy, France and Britain will have no trouble recycling credit in the Eurodollar market, even when their debts pile up to tens of billions.

The dangers, they see, stem from the prospect that some time in the months ahead there will be a sharp drop in certain commodity prices and a sudden change in currency parities.

Investors or banks which have not diversified their foreign exchange positions, or have not kept a proper relation between the life of their assets and liabilities, might suddenly find themselves stuck. In view of the worldwide credit building and the deterioration of the quality of deposits, the system could then stall before central banks had time to intervene.

## Fed Pledges to Support N.Y. Bank Hit by Loss

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP-DJ).

Franklin National Bank, the nation's 20th-largest commercial bank, received a pledge of financial support from the Federal Reserve System yesterday after announcing plans to buy its quarterly dividend and discontinue its quarterly dividend.

The move followed a statement issued Friday by Harold Stearns, chairman of both the bank and its parent Franklin New York Corp., a one-bank holding company, calling for continuing the regular quarterly dividend that normally would be paid on Aug. 1 out of the current quarter's earnings.

Acting later today, the boards of directors of Franklin National Bank and Franklin New York Corp. voted to remove Paul Lutting as president of both the bank and the corporation immediately.

Both boards stressed that the action was in no way connected with the reported losses in the foreign currency exchange department.

The boards voted that Mr. Lutting should assume the presidency on a temporary basis.

Peter Shaddock, executive vice-chairman and a director of the corporation, announced he was resigning because the foreign exchange losses occurred in his department. He said he accepted the responsibility even though the losses had been concealed from him by a subordinate.

The board of the corporation also voted to proceed with two subscription offerings to its shareholders for a total of \$30 million.

The bank attributed its losses to an employee in its foreign exchange department "operating beyond his authority and without the bank's knowledge."

The "appropriate authorities" as well as the bank's insurance company have been notified and the bank, according to Mr. Stearns, believes that its insurance will provide coverage for a substantial portion of the loss.

In order to permit the news to be "adequately disseminated and

digested," the Securities and Exchange Commission has been requested to suspend "briefly" trading in Franklin New York's securities.

Mr. Gleason also said the bank had been informed by the SEC that it was "looking into reports" that "approximately 9,500 shares of Franklin's stock were purchased by 'approximately 65 of the bank's 2,700 employees last Thursday and Friday."

The company's common stock plummeted in over-the-counter dealings on Friday to a low of \$3 3/4 bid in active trading—24,800 shares—for a loss of 3 1/4 of a point. Late last month the stock was quoted at 15 3/4 bid. The bank's preferred stock fell 9 points on Friday to a low of 10 bid.

George Mitchell, vice-chairman of the Fed's board of governors, made clear in his statement that the borrowing window would be wide open to Franklin National Bank to help it overcome any "unusual" liquidity pressure it may experience.

Mr. Mitchell said that the Fed had been "assured" by the Controller of the Currency that "the Franklin National Bank is a solvent institution."

Michele Sindona, an Italian financier who now owns about 21 percent of Franklin's voting stock—the company has 4.6 million shares of common stock outstanding as well as \$21,000 shares of a \$2.43 dividend cumulative convertible preferred stock—assured Mr. Gleason that he would purchase any stock not subscribed to by shareholders when the offerings are made.

Mr. Gleason noted that Mr. Sindona had indicated to him that David Kennedy, former Treasury secretary and a retired chairman of Continental Illinois National Bank, would become a voting trustee for stock of Franklin National held by Mr. Sindona.

Bank Stands By Loan

NEW YORK, May 13 (Reuters).—Gabriel Haug, chairman of Manufacturers Hanover Trust said today that the bank "doesn't contemplate" calling its \$30-million, three-year loan to Franklin National.

Manufacturers Hanover made the loan to Franklin recently to help improve its capital position.

## Price Index In U.K. Surges 28% Over Year

LONDON, May 13 (AP-DJ).

U.K. wholesale prices forged upward in April, but the manufacturing industry's raw material and fuel costs showed little change last month from the previous month.

The wholesale price index for manufactured goods was 147.2, up 3.25 percent from March and up 28.4 percent from April, 1973. The Department of Industry reported today. The index has a base of 100 for 1970.

The price index for raw materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry was 209.1 in April, up a scant 0.1 percent from 208.8 in March.

Italy's wage escalator rose 10 points Saturday, in a postwar record which means pay raises from 3,720 to 9,480 lire (\$6-\$15) each month for Italian employees.

For employers, it means an additional cost of at least 500 billion lire starting this month.

In announcing the new escalator points, the government said the cost of living increased 15.6 percent in the past 12 months. The first quarter of 1974 accounted for more than seven percentage points.

The cost of living appeared to be cooling off in April when it rose 1.2 percent over March. It had been higher in the three previous months, reaching a record of 2.9 percent in March.

## Franklin Loss Causes Jitters on Wall St.

NEW YORK, May 13 (Reuters).

Worry about the financial plight of Franklin National Bank provided jittery investors with another reason to sell on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The other reason has been the sharp rise in bank prime interest rates, which continued to advance today.

First National Bank of Chicago raised its prime rate to 11.40 percent from 11 percent, effective tomorrow.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed off 4.35 points at 845.59. It was off 6 points in early trading and briefly recovered in mid-session to a fractional loss, but was sliding again at the close. About 1,050 issues declined against 350 gains.

Volume totaled 11.29 million shares compared with 13.27 million on Friday.

Banking shares followed a mixed pattern after having slumped sharply Friday, when news of Franklin National's problems first emerged. Citicorp, which had dropped 2 7/8 Friday, gained 7 8

to 36 1/2. Chemical fell 1 3/8 to 37 3/8, while Union Commerce lost 1 3/8 to 13 3/4.

The balance of the banking group generally traded in fractions.

Combustion Engineering and 2 1/4 to 43 5/8. In a letter to shareholders the company contested various points of a newspaper article last week charging the firm with taking unusual contractual risks and related insider selling of its stock last year.

IBM dropped 1 1/2 to 221 1/2. The Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal in which IBM challenged a fine of \$150,000 a day imposed against it last August by a U.S. district judge.

The fine was levied after Judge David Edelstein found IBM in contempt for refusing to turn over documents the government had sought to strengthen its pending anti-trust suit against IBM.

Motor's stock rose 1 1/8 to 15 1/8, while General Motors rose 1 1/8 to 34 1/8. The stock of the two companies rose after reports that they were considering a merger.

Boeing rose 1 1/8 to 44 1/8 in the aerospace group. It was the subject of some favorable comment in a Reuters report.

Coming this week to the New York Stock Exchange, the Amex index fell 1.60 to 60.30.

Cook Industries dropped 1 1/2 to 38 1/4, while Hudson Oil & Minerals lost 1 1/2 to 43 1/2.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter fell by 1.09 to close at 81.01.

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC EXTERNAL BONDS**

**THE WESTON GROUP**

makes a market in all series

Enquiries to:

307 ZURICH, Goldthardstr. 6, T. 53711. Tel. 361334.

10036 NEW YORK CITY, 500 Fifth Ave. T. 3651356.

## Italian Cost of Living Rises 15.6% in Year

ROME, May 13 (AP-DJ).

Italy's wage escalator rose 10 points Saturday, in a postwar record which means pay raises from 3,720 to 9,480 lire (\$6-\$15) each month for Italian employees.

For employers, it means an additional cost of at least 500 billion lire starting this month.

In announcing the new escalator points, the government said the cost of living increased 15.6 percent in the past 12 months. The first quarter of 1974 accounted for more than seven percentage points.

The cost of living appeared to be cooling off in April when it rose 1.2 percent over March. It had been higher in the three previous months, reaching a record of 2.9 percent in March.

Italy's wage escalator rose 10 points Saturday, in a postwar record which means pay raises from 3,720 to 9,480 lire (\$6-\$15) each month for Italian employees.

For employers, it means an additional cost of at least 500 billion lire starting this month.

In announcing the new escalator points, the government said the cost of living increased 15.6 percent in the past 12 months. The first quarter of 1974 accounted for more than seven percentage points.

The cost of living appeared to be cooling off in April when it rose 1.2 percent over March. It had been higher in the three previous months, reaching a record of 2.9 percent in March.

Italy's wage escalator rose 10 points Saturday, in a postwar record which means pay raises from 3,720 to 9,480 lire (\$6-\$15) each month for Italian employees.

For employers, it means an additional cost of at least 500 billion lire starting this month.

In announcing the new escalator points, the government said the cost of living increased 15.6 percent in the past 12 months. The first quarter of 1974 accounted for more than seven percentage points.

The cost of living appeared to be cooling off in April when it rose 1.2 percent over March. It had been higher in the three previous months, reaching a record of 2.9 percent in March.

Italy's wage escalator rose 10 points Saturday, in a postwar record which means pay raises from 3,720 to 9,480 lire (\$6-\$15) each month for Italian employees.

For employers, it means an additional cost of at least 500 billion lire starting this month.

In announcing the new escalator points, the government said the cost of living increased 15.6 percent in the past 12 months. The first quarter of 1974 accounted for more than seven percentage points.

The cost of living appeared to be cooling off in April when it rose 1.2 percent over March. It had been higher in the three previous months, reaching a record of 2.9 percent in March.

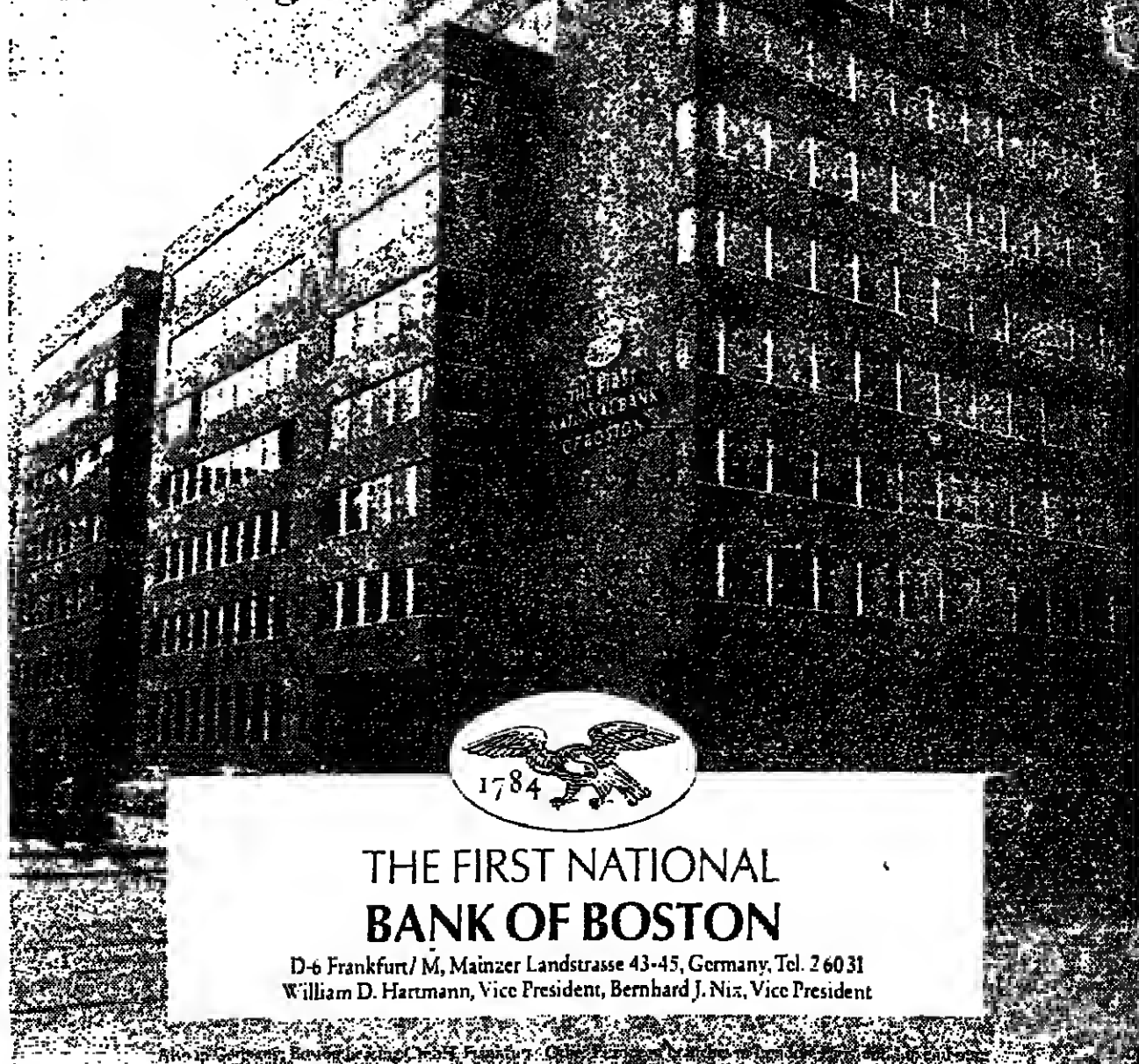
Schering-Plough Corporation, through one of its subsidiaries, has acquired all the shares of Höppler Cosmetic GmbH, Düsseldorf.

Our Financial Services Department initiated this transaction and acted as financial adviser to Schering-Plough Corporation.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York

# We are now the 193rd Bank in Frankfurt.

(But the only one from New England.)



**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON**

D-6 Frankfurt/M, Mainzer Landstrasse 43-45, Germany, Tel. 2 60 31  
William D. Hartmann, Vice President, Bernhard J. Nix, Vice President



—1974— Stocks and Bonds						—1974— Stocks and Bonds					
High.	Low.	Div. In 5	P/E	Sis. 100s.	High Low Last. Ch'ge	High.	Low.	Div. In 5	P/E	Sis. 100s.	High Low Last. Ch'ge
Div. 5.5	Collins & 54	5	26	7	6 1/2	1974-1973	1974-1973	1974-1973	1974-1973	1974-1973	1974-1973
54	54	5	26	7	6 1/2	1974-1973	1974-1973	1974-1973	1974-1973	1974-1973	1974-1973

[illegible][illegible]



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Continued from preceding page					
3M 1.25	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
4 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
5 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
6 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
7 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
8 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
9 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
13 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
14 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
15 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
16 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
17 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
18 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
19 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
20 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
21 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
22 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
23 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
24 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
25 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
26 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
27 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
28 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
29 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
30 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
31 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
32 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
33 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
34 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
35 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
36 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
37 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
38 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
39 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
40 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
41 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
42 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
43 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
44 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
45 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
46 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
47 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
48 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
49 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
50 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
51 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
52 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
53 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
54 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
55 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
56 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
57 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
58 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
59 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
60 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
61 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
62 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
63 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
64 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
65 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
66 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
67 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
68 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
69 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
70 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
71 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
72 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
73 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
74 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
75 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
76 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
77 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
78 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
79 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
80 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
81 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
82 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
83 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
84 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
85 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
86 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
87 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
88 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
89 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
90 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
91 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
92 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
93 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
94 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
95 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
96 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
97 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
98 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
99 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
100 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4

## U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
NEW YORK, May 13—Commodity prices in primary markets are reported today in New York.					
COMMODITY PRICES					
Grain					
Wheat					
Barley					
Oats					
Rye					
Corn					
Soybeans					
Beans					
Peas					
Lentils					
Flour					
Sugar					
Coffee					
Tea					
Cocoa					
Rubber					
Latex					
Gold					
Silver					
Precious Metals					
Base Metals					
Aluminum					
Copper					
Lead					
Zinc					
Nickel					
Palladium					
Platinum					
Rhodium					
Vanadium					
Chromium					
Manganese					
Iron					
Steel					
Wire					
Sheet					
Plate					
Bar					
Cast					
Forged					
Extruded					
Drawn					
Roll					
Blank					
Coil					
Strip					
Wire					
Sheet					
Plate					
Bar					
Cast					
Forged					
Extruded					
Drawn					
Roll					
Blank					
Coil					
Strip					

## U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
NEW YORK, May 13—Commodity prices in primary markets are reported today in New York.					
COMMODITY PRICES					
Grain					
Wheat					
Barley					
Oats					
Rye					
Corn					
Soybeans					
Beans					
Peas					
Lentils					
Flour					
Sugar					
Coffee					
Tea					
Cocoa					
Rubber					
Latex					
Gold					
Silver					
Precious Metals					
Base Metals					
Aluminum					
Copper					
Lead					
Zinc					
Nickel					
Palladium					
Platinum					
Rhodium					
Vanadium					
Chromium					
Manganese					
Iron					
Steel					
Wire					
Sheet					
Plate					
Bar					
Cast					
Forged					
Extruded					
Drawn					
Roll					
Blank					
Coil					
Strip					

## Paris Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
Paris Commodities					
Sugar					
Coffee					
Tea					
Cocoa					
Rubber					
Latex					
Gold					
Silver					
Precious Metals					
Base Metals					
Aluminum					
Copper					
Lead					
Zinc					
Nickel					
Palladium					
Platinum					
Rhodium					
Vanadium					
Chromium					
Manganese					
Iron					
Steel					
Wire					
Sheet					
Plate					
Bar					
Cast					
Forged					
Extruded					
Drawn					
Roll					
Blank					
Coil					
Strip					

## London Commodities

25.69	221.00	205.00	221.00	261.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
-------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



—1974—						—1974—						—1974—						—1974—					
Stocks and		P/E	Sta.		Net	Stocks and		P/E	Sta.		Net	Stocks and		P/E	Sta.		Net	Stocks and		P/E	Sta.		Net
High.	Low.		Div in 5	100.		High Low Last.	High.		Low.	Div in 5		100.	High Low Last.		High.	Low.		Div in 5	100.		High Low Last.	High.	
113	7	11.0	100	100	100	113	7	11.0	100	100	100	113	7	11.0	100	100	100	113	7	11.0	100	100	100

# SWISS BANK CORPORATION

The easy-to-remember name in international banking and finance

Total assets of over Sfr. 37,000 million  
General Management in Basle. Branches in London, Zurich, Paris, Geneva, Bern, and 150 offices throughout Switzerland.  
Branches in London, New York, San Francisco and Tokyo. Subsidiaries, affiliated companies and representatives in Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Casablanca, Chicago, Grand Cayman, Hong Kong, Lima, London, Lyons, Madrid, Mexico, Montreal, Nassau, Panama, Paris, Rabat, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, and Tokyo.

New York, N.Y. 10020, 15 Vesey Street  
N.Y. 10020, Swiss Center, 608 Fifth Avenue  
N.Y. 10040, 5 World Trade Center, 11th Floor  
London, 99 Gresham Street, EC2P 2BR  
Swiss Centre, 1 New Coventry Street  
Tokyo, Furukawa-Sogo Building  
2-6-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku  
Representative Offices:  
Beirut, Banque-Kuwait Building  
Basle, 61-63a Street  
Johannesburg, Swiss House  
Paris, 11bis, rue de la Harpe  
Tokyo, 11bis, rue de la Harpe

SWISS BANK CORPORATION  
SCHWEIZERISCHER BANKVEREIN  
SOCIÉTÉ DE BANQUE SUISSE

Granges 8 1/2-89...	90 1/2	Union Oil 7 1/2-89...	85 1/2	86 1/2	Hitch 167	Nippon Elec.	209
GT&E 8 1/2-86...	90	Union Oil 7 1/2-89...	85 1/2	86 1/2	Sharp	278	YKDJ
Guar Roy 8 1/2-87...	87 1/2	Union Oil 7 1/2-89...	85 1/2	86 1/2	Shimizu	3730	4704.42
Haas 8 1/2-86...	91	Union Oil 7 1/2-89...	85 1/2	86 1/2	Japan Air Lines	1,798	offer
Haas 8 1/2-86...	91	Union Oil 7 1/2-89...	85 1/2	86 1/2	Kansai E. P.	445	4700
Haas 8 1/2-86...	91	Union Oil 7 1/2-89...	85 1/2	86 1/2	Kao Soap	325	4700
Hambrö 7 1/2-86...	87 1/2	Union Oil 7 1/2-89...	85 1/2	86 1/2	Kirin Brewery	325	4700
Haslinki 8 1/2-86...	91	Union Oil 7 1/2-89...	85 1/2	86 1/2	Komatsu	753	4700
Hill Samuel 8 1/2-86...	87 1/2	Union Oil 7 1/2-89...	85 1/2	86 1/2	Kubota	354	4700
Iceland 8 1/2-87...	91	Union Oil 7 1/2-89...	85 1/2	86 1/2	Mitsui E. Ind.	464	4700
I.C.I. 7 1/2-87...	87 1/2	Union Oil 7 1/2-89...	85 1/2	86 1/2			
I.N.I. 8 1/2-87...	87 1/2	Union Oil 7 1/2-89...	85 1/2	86 1/2			

## For business in Spain, come to London

To 38 Lombard Street, to be precise.  
Banco de Santander, one of Spain's largest banks, has just opened its most important overseas branch there.  
The new branch completes an international network covering Europe and Latin America and offers a full banking service from current account facilities to foreign exchange and import/export finance. The bank now has branches in more countries of the European Economic Community than any other Spanish bank.  
If you are considering doing business with Spain—one of Europe's strongest economies—or with Latin America, come and talk to us.  
We think there is no one in London who could help you more.

### BANCO DE SANTANDER Balance Sheet at December 31, 1973

ASSETS	US \$'000	LIABILITIES	US \$'000
Cash and Due from Banks	670,748	Total Deposits	2,737,018
Investments (Bonds & Securities)	509,484	Acceptances outstanding	327,763
Loans and Discounts	2,156,955	Due to Banks	396,491
Customers Liability for Acceptances	327,763	Other Liabilities	338,201
Bank Premises and Equipment	46,118	Capital	38,592
Other Assets	264,481	Reserves	77,465
Total Assets	3,975,530	Total Liabilities	3,975,530

TOTAL RESOURCES US\$3,975,530,000 up 32%  
TOTAL LOANS US\$2,156,955,000 up 32%  
TOTAL DEPOSITS US\$2,737,018,000 up 27%  
(Conversion rate: US \$1.00 = Ptas. 56.8 as of December 31, 1973)

## BS BANCO DE SANTANDER

38 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9BP. Telephone: 01-626 6070.  
Telex: General Business: 884447 Foreign Exchange: 887524, 887525  
Manager: George M. Gunson Exchange Manager: Patrick P. Harvey  
International Division: Alcalá 57, Madrid 14 Overseas Branches: Paris - Frankfurt - London  
Affiliates: Banco de Santander - Argentina S.A. - Banco de Santander y Panama S.A. - Santander Finance S.A. - Geneva  
Representative Offices: Bogota - Brussels - Buenos Aires - Caracas - Geneva - Guatemala City - Lima - Mexico City  
New York - Sao Paulo - San Juan - Santiago - Vienna



[illegible]

COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE DE BANQUE S. A.	DEUTSCH-SÜDAMERIKANISCHE BANK AG
FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK	LAVORO BANK FINANCE COMPANY N. Y.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO	UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
BANQUE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FINANCIÈRE EUROPÉENNE S. A.	BANCO DO BRASIL S. A.
CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED	BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS S. A.
FIRST PENNSYLVANIA BANK	COMPANIA FINANCIERA Y COMERCIAL «PAKAMERIS» S. A. (subsidiary Banking Group)
METALLGESELLSCHAFT AG	EBC FINANCE B.V.
	HANDELSFINANZ BANK

Head Office: 10 Hanover Square, New York, N.Y. 10005 • Telephone: (212) 623-3600  
Branches of European-American Banking Corporation: Los Angeles and San Francisco

**American Express International Banking Corporation**











